The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Grant's Army Again North of the Tallahatchie.

His Base of Supplies Changed to Memphis.

The Advance of Gen. Banks up the Mississippi.

PORT HUDSON CAPTURED.

The Fleet only Twelve Miles Below Vicksburgh.

The Doings of John Morgan in Kentucky.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 29.

A special dispatch from Cairo says the reports that Gen. GRANT has fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie are confirmed. The main body of the army arrived at Holly Springs several days ago. It is supposed Gen. GRANT will open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction, and make Memphis his base of supplies.

A report has reached Memphis that a heavy Federal force has ascended the Mississippi from New-Orleans, the naval portion of which is under command of Admiral FARRAGUT, that Port Hudson has fallen into the Federal hands, and that the fleet has reached a point twelve miles below Vicksburgh.

This reported advance is confirmed by the Vicksburgh *Whig* of the 18th.

On the 20th, the rebels attacked the Federal forces, 250 in number, at Davies' Mills, six miles south of Grand Junction. The enemy was repulsed, leaving 20 dead and 20 wounded on the field. A number were also carried off. The Federal loss was trifling.

The rebel VAN DORN is now believed to be between Bolivar and the Mississippi.

The rebels still hold the road between Columbus and Jackson.

New-Madrid was evacuated yesterday. Part of the magazine was blown up, and the barracks burned.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

Morgan at Work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Six Hundred National Soldiers Reported Captured, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Dec. 28.

JOHN MORGAN, with 2,800 of his guerrillas, attacked Lieut.-Col. SMITH, at Elizabethtown, Ky., yesterday, commanding 250 men in a stockade.

After a severe fight, our forces retreated to the Court-house and buildings near it. Their losses are not stated and the result is unknown.

This city has been intensely excited all day by multitudinous rumors of skirmishes in various proximate localities. Headquarters at 11 o'clock, to-night, were unadvised thereof and utterly discredited them.

Reports from Memphis say that our pickets have been driven into the fortifications and that the rebels have been committing depredations there.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 29.

The *Journal*, of this city, says that the railroad trestle-work, near Muldraugh's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was destroyed yesterday by JOHN MORGAN'S forces.

The *Journal* expresses the opinion that MORGAN will not advance to the Ohio River.

Other sources say that MORGAN'S forces that destroyed the trestle-work were about twenty-eight hundred.

Six hundred National soldiers opposed them, but after slight casualties our forces surrendered.

Further particulars are unknown.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The *Journal's* statement of the capture of cannon by the rebels is untrue.

Headquarters here, up to 11 o'clock this morning, have not been advised of the above destruction of the railroad trestle work near Muldraugh's Hill, but circles, usually reliable, affirm it with great positiveness.

If the statement is true there will be no more railroad communication between here and Nashville for at least thirty days.

AN ORDER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1862.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company having refused to convey the mails between those cities from and after the first proximo, for the compensation authorized by law, the service will be suspended on that and its branch routes from that date.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

An Immense Salt Mine in Western Louisiana—The Island of Petite Anse a Rock of Solid Salt—The Operations of Commodore Buchanan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, OFF BRASHEAR CITY, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

Since the war began, the necessities of the people in the Confederacy have stimulated searches for salt, and most unexpected success has crowned their efforts in Western Louisiana. Along the Gulf coast, bounding this particular part of the State are numbers of islands, some of which rise to a considerable height from out the low swamp marshes with which they are frequently surrounded. One of these islands, known as Petite Anse, and entirely familiar with the residents of the vicinity as being a place famous for saline earths, turns out to be a *rock of solid salt, possibly some two hundred and fifty feet high*, where the mineral is quarried out in large pieces resembling cakes of ice. It was these "salt works" that Com. BUCHANAN some time since, with the gunboats *Diana*, *Kinsman* and the *St. Marys*, with the Twenty-first Indiana on board, attempted to destroy, the result of which was, the buildings were torn down, but the vast mine of salt still remains. The salt spring on this island, as it was termed, has been known for years, but it was not until a few months ago that it was discovered that this supposed spring was merely the rain-water settling in hollows of a solid salt rock. There is mention made of a similar formation to this mineral wonder in Cardona, about sixteen leagues northwest of Barcelona, which town is situated at the foot of a rock of salt which rises abruptly out of the plain some five hundred feet. The salt in its natural bed is as clear as glass—in fact, it seems as if you could look a vast distance into its solid heart. When it is blasted out, in pieces resembling cakes of ice, it assumes a dull yellow color, but grinds up whiter than most salt, and is so thoroughly saline in its properties that even a grain or two leaves a stringent taste in the mouth. The immense value of this mine of wealth can scarcely be realized. A million dollars was offered to its owner by a company of persons in the neighborhood, but refused. This island of salt—possibly three or four miles long and one wide, of irregular form, and covered from fifteen to twenty feet with rich soil—bears on its surface immense pecan and live oak trees.

On the 1st of December, Com. BUCHANAN started a naval expedition, in small boats, up Bell River, under command of Acting Master GORDON. After pulling twenty-five miles, the boats succeeded in capturing an armed launch, mounting a 12-pounder brass howitzer. The crew fled save two. On the 6th, Acting Master GODWIN went with the *Diana* to Chicot Pass, to try and capture two steamers. He took with him the launch and part of the crew of the *Kinsman*. By sending the launch by a circuitous route into Lake Fause Pointe, and the small boats the other way, the prizes were captured. One was called the *Southern Merchant*, which had six hogsheads of sugar on board, and had a scow in tow, with two hundred barrels of molasses. The other was called the *Naniope*, and had fifty hogsheads of sugar and 50 bbls. of molasses on board through the Atchafalya. They were bound to Natchez, Miss. These two steamers are valuable, as they only draw but 18 inches of water.

From the gulf coast and the interior of Louisiana there is a direct water route through the Atchafalya into the Red River, from Red River into the Mississippi, and so on to Vicksburgh. To stop this trade has been one of the objects of Com. BUCHANAN, and another to flank the fortifications at Port Hudson. Some five hundred prisoners and deserters have from time to time come into possession of Com. BUCHANAN, also large quantities of sugar; also 300 bales of cotton, and some other articles of value.

It will be remembered that when Gen. WEITZEL started on his expedition to the Lafourche country, it was arranged that Com. BUCHANAN with his fleet of gunboats should attack the enemy in their rear on the Gulf coast. This part of the programme, from the fact that the boats drew too much water, in a degree failed, but there was some lively fighting done, nevertheless, which, though alluded to, has never been given in detail. From a friend connected with the expedition, I have gathered the following interesting particulars: On the 1st of November the gunboats *Estrella*, *St. Marys* and the *Kinsman*, were at Brasher City. On that day the smoke of a rebel steamer was seen in the bay, when the *Kinsman* moved out to make an attack, when it was found, unfortunately, that some one on board had spiked the Parrott gun! The *Estrella* was then ordered to open fire, and the Parrott gun of the *Kinsman* was cleared as quickly as possible and opened also. Upon this the bell of the rebel steamer sounded, and persons on board were heard exclaiming, "Don't fire," "don't fire." As our boats ceased, supposing the steamer would surrender, the *Estrella* at the same time was ordered to board the enemy, but instead of doing this, by some mistake fell back; at the same instant the rebel steamer fired at the *Kinsman*, and then commenced moving off. Chase was made, but the steamer, which proved to be the iron-clad gunboat *Cotton*, was too fast, and was soon lost sight of among the tall cypress trees of the Atchafalya River. The same night the Confederate steamer *A. B. Segur*, Lieut. A. COONS, was captured, the crew having run her ashore and deserted her. She proved to be a small boat of 30 tons, and only fit for bayou service.

On landing at Brashear City the next morning, the *Kinsman* found it had arrived about 48 hours too late to prevent the rebels from crossing the bay. The *Diana* and the *Calhoun* arrived the same day, and, after coaling, all four boats started for Franklin, which is up the Bayou Teche. The enemy were found posted at Pattersonville, about three miles above the mouth of the Teche; they had thrown up earthworks, but on our approach retreated above the Cornay bridge. Our boat opened on them with the Parrott gun, but on account of an accident was obliged to stop and repair. Two other boats then moved ahead, and soon came in range of the steamer *Cotton*, which was also posted above the bridge; the river had also been obstructed by the rebels. A shot from the *Cotton* struck the *Estrella*, killing two and wounding one man, and carrying away the wheelropes; she had to be run ashore so as to let the other boats have room to pass up the Teche. The *Diana* and *Kinsman* kept on, but on account of some accident to the Parrott gun on the *Diana*, she had to stop also.

The *Kinsman* kept on up to the bridge, and the gallant commander, GEO. WIGGINS, ran her nose into the shore battery of eleven guns, being then as close to the *Cotton* as he could get, (only about 1,000 yards off,) silenced and drove off the field pieces, and kept up his fire on the *Cotton* from his rifled gun. The *Kinsman*, I am informed, received 54 shots in her hull and upper works, three through the flag, and one round shot through the shell-room and magazine, which did nothing more than destroy a few shell-boxes. He had one man killed and five wounded, one being the lake pilot, who died next day. On hearing the firing our boat ran up stern on the bridge, and the officer in command ordered the commander of the *Kinsman*, which was leaking badly, to back out of range, and brought our broadside to bear on the *Cotton*, who stood her ground for nearly half an hour, but then backed round a turn in the Teche, and got out of range. The *Estrella* and *Diana* coming up, the woods were shelled and a landing made. It being found impossible to remove the obstructions, and night coming on, the officer in command thought it advisable to return to Brashear City to repair damages and bury the dead. The *Cotton* did some very good firing; the *Calhoun* received eight shots in the port side, two in the starboard wheel-house, two in the port wheel-house, and two in port round-house—no casualties. The *Estrella* and *Diana* also, I am informed, received three shots each—no machinery damaged. The obstructions consist of the sunken steamer *Flycatcher* and a sunken schooner, loaded with brick, and live oak wood packed all round. The commander wants a land force here to help to keep the rebels back during the removal of the obstructions in the stream. As the enemy have the *Cotton* in the stream, and it would be exposing his men unnecessarily without the help of a land force, I think so, too. Information was received that the whole rebel force under Gen. MOUTON were there, numbering three to four thousand men; they were pretty badly cut up, retreating and making their camp at Centreville, about three miles further up, leaving only their artillery and cavalry below. On the morning of the 5th our boat and the *Estrella* again started up, and again drove off the enemy as before, but, unfortunately, a shot from the *Cotton* struck the truck of the Parrott gun on our boat, killing two men instantly. The officers and men of the different boats, a part of whom are volunteers from the frigate *Mississippi*, all behaved gallantly, and deserve great praise. A Mr. TODD, an agent, and representing himself as a "Union" man, requested the Commander of the *Diana* to take 255 bales of cotton from the plantations, as the owners were good Union men, residing at Franklin, and desired to have it saved from burning by the guerrillas; of course, the request of the agent was complied with. On the 6th the *Kinsman* and *Segur* started, after two steamboats, and, after some trouble, succeeded in finding them hid away in Bayou Cheval, about nine miles from Grand Lake. These steamboats, the *Osprey* and the *J. P. Smith*, were found to be worthless, the machinery being badly damaged, the boats rotten, and run hard aground, in possession of a gang on board who were making bowie-knives and moulding bullets, who had a written order to burn the boats if the "Yankees" came up. This gang, with the Captain of the *Smith* and Capt. CALDWELL, were taken prisoners, and handed over to Col. MCMILLAN, and the two boats were burnt. The *Cotton* is in a "tight place;" she cannot get much further up the Teche, neither can she come out, as boats are kept constantly running up and down; but I understand orders are given not to engage, unless with good prospect of success, owing to shortness of ammunition. The officers have received information that our shot struck the *Cotton* a number of times, but glanced off; however, she was on fire three times from our boats. The *Cotton* had four men killed and several wounded, and I learn that there have been several killed and wounded on shore during the three days.

It is intended, I hear, to send light draft vessels round into Grand Lake, so as to get into the rear of the *Cotton*, at the same time these larger boats are to go up and engage her in front. The rebels are getting troublesome along the banks of the Teche, and the expedition is short of ammunition; but a small quantity arrived to-day. The rebels destroyed a great quantity of sugar before leaving, also burnt a lot of railroad cars. The planters also left their plantations, and took away all their negroes. An accident occurred on the 5th, by which one man was instantly killed; his name was FRANK BEEN, seaman; the premature explosion of a twenty-four-pound shell was the cause.

So far, the officers and crews of the boats were highly pleased with the results of the expedition, and promise much greater results for the future, as the men are getting more used to their work, and are being constantly drilled to fit them for the arduous duties they have to perform, and through which they have already shown such bravery and good conduct. So much for our naval skirmishes in the out-of-the-way bayous and lakes of the Gulf coast of Louisiana.

TARBOX.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Financial Measures of the Government.

Probable Veto of the West Virginia Bill.

The Navy Department and the Pirate Alabama.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

An error crept into our dispatch last night, in the paragraph on "The Government Finances," by which we were made to use the term "demand" in place of "legal tender" Treasury notes. The connection in which the word was used made the error evident.

The issue of Government certificates of indebtedness has been discontinued by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, except in settlement of accounts already standing on the books to the credit of the disbursing officers, amounting to some fifteen millions of dollars. These accounts will be paid in certificates on the checks of the officer in whose favor the credits stand. No new credits in certificates will be given, however, nor will any claim hereafter presented be paid in certificates.

Secretary CHASE has also determined on giving the holders of these certificates the privilege of funding them in five-twenty bonds, as the law authorizes him to do. The opinion of the Committee of Ways and Means is also decidedly favorable to some such action, and their bill to be reported to the House will contain a provision authorizing their conversion into a new six per cent. bond, having twenty years to run.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The session of the Ways and Means Committee, today, was laborious and protracted, and was occupied in the consideration of the Finance bill of Secretary CHASE, and the suggestions of the different members. The opinions of the Committee seem nearly unanimous in favor of authorizing the issue of five hundred millions of six per cent. twenty-year bonds, and two hundred and fifty millions legal tender notes. A strong effort will be made in favor of an additional issue of currency bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, and running one, two and three years.

THE DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

A Committee of importers, representing the principal seaport cities, is here, endeavoring to effect an arrangement by which, after the middle of January, all duties on imports may be paid in legal tender currency. The complaint is urged that the law makes importers the subjects of especial severity.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ARIEL.

The official report of the circumstances attending the capture of the *Ariel* has been received by the Navy Department, which is anxiously considering various plans for accomplishing the destruction of the audacious privateer.

THE AFFAIR AT FREDERICKBURGH—BURNSIDE'S JUDGMENT CORRECT.

We learned immediately after the engagement of Saturday at Fredericksburgh, that the rebels had so far exhausted their supplies of artillery ammunition as to be compelled to fire bars of iron from their cannon. These statements are now not only confirmed, but it is certain they also fired stones and such other unusual missiles as came to hand most easily. There seems to remain scarcely a doubt that their ordnance would have been nearly useless on Sunday; and it becomes more and more plain that Gen. BURNSIDE'S judgment was correct in the whole proceeding, and that his chief error was in subordinating his own convictions to those of his officers. Had the battle been renewed on Sunday, success would most likely have crowned his efforts, and the Army of the Potomac would have secured, for the first time, those substantial fruits of victory of which they have been so often deprived by envious fortune.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Under the call of Congress, the President is preparing all correspondence between Government and Gen. MCCLELLAN, including letters, telegrams, and reports, growing out of the Peninsular campaign. This correspondence will develop some truths heretofore not known to the public, and will show Gen. MCCLELLAN'S testimony before the McDowell Court of Inquiry to have been essentially incorrect in many important particulars, especially in regard to the number of troops left for the defence of Washington.

HOW TO INSPIRIT THE ARMY.

Next to activity of operations and the winning of victories, it would appear that the most effective mode of inspiriting our partially disheartened soldiers, is by paying them the wages of which they are so shamefully deprived. Could our officials who run the Government have seen the satisfaction with which the news of the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill through the House of Representatives was received in camp, it would have indicated a sure means for the diminution of their discontent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The questions propounded by the President to each member of the Cabinet separately, in regard to the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a separate State, are: "Is the proposed act Constitutional, and is the proposed act expedient?"

As answers have not yet generally been given, it is believed that the bill will most likely be vetoed.

GEN. FOSTER'S COMMAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 214.—By direction of the President, the troops in North Carolina will constitute the Eighteenth Army Corps, and Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER is assigned to the command.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

We Judge that there is no good reason to suppose that Government contemplates the removal of Gen. FOSTER'S force from North Carolina, inasmuch as Gen. PRINCE is ordered to join him at Newbern.

OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND AND SALISBURY.

Much inquiry is beginning to be made in regard to the Union political prisoners held in Richmond and Salisbury. It is known that a large number still languish in confinement, who are included in the cartel under which the exchanges were made many weeks ago by Mr. WOOD; and as these prisoners are entitled to freedom as a purchased privilege, a price having been agreed on and paid, a reason is demanded of the Government why there are no measures taken to secure their release.

COTTON COMING FORWARD.

Information has been received here to the effect that large quantities of cotton, coming from various sections of Dixie, will reach New-York within the next thirty days. Its removal has been permitted by the rebels with the distinct understanding that it is to go to foreign ports; and the Government is informed by the parties executing the scheme, that it is certainly successful.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

We have good reasons for believing that the President has as yet given no intimations of his intentions in regard to the successorship of Secretary SMITH. The friends of Judge USHER claim that he has what is *almost* a certainty, while those of Judge HOLT, though speaking less confidently, still entertain vigorous hopes. The latter is said to have the cordial hostility of Ex-Secretary CAMERON, with some of whose gun speculations he interfered while acting as Commissioner for the examination of contracts.

We are reliably informed that the President *very recently* informed Secretary SMITH that he had about determined on his successor, but should tell nobody until he sent his name to the Senate.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department is aware of the existence of well executed counterfeits of the postal currency notes, some having quite recently reached the Secretary himself.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

In the judgment of those here best informed in regard to Ohio politics, there exists but little doubt that Mr. WADE will easily be reelected to the United States Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

It is said that Mr. NICOLAY, private secretary to the President, contemplates an early resignation of his place on account of his health.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The official information received by the steamer of this week from Europe, refutes the idea of the probability of any disturbance of our relations with any of the European Powers.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander A. HOPKINS and Acting Paymaster F. E. INLAY have been ordered to the iron-clad *Lehigh*.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Accounts from Utah represent the recently appointed United States Judges to be dissatisfied with the condition of affairs in that Territory, the legislative assembly still throwing every obstacle in the way of holding Courts, and bringing criminals to justice. Senator BROWNING, of Illinois, has introduced a bill endeavoring to remedy these defects, but from all accounts one thing seems to be certain, namely, that the United States Government will have to meet the issue in Utah at once, and for all, by prompt and vigorous measures. Owing to the inefficient conduct of former Administrations, the accumulating evils have become difficult to remedy, and the former contempt for the home Government intensified.

THE WOUNDED.

The Surgical Corps, Dr. CUTTER, Chief, assisted by Drs. LEONARD, KING, SWAN, HAYES and HUTCHINGS, of the Sturgis Hospital, second division, ninth army corps, arrived here with the last of their wounded yesterday, from the Rappahannock. There have been registered in that hospital over six hundred wounded patients, on whom the Surgeons have performed capital operations, viz: amputations of legs, arms, or resections of these limbs, to the number of seventy-four. All excepting four were primary operations. The deaths after operation were eight. The patients reached Washington in good condition. No second hemorrhage was produced by transportation. Anesthetics were used in all cases with comfort of both patients and surgeons, as stated by Dr. MORGANS, who was present and administered Anesthetics to many of the patients.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Failure of the Rebel Stuart's Last Raid.

Our Forces Ready for Him at All Points.

He is Repulsed at Dumfries, Occoquan and Fairfax Court-House.

Our Cavalry in Pursuit of Him Through Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

The rebel Gen. STUART, with a force of from 2,000 to 4,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made an attempt last (Sunday) night to capture the dépôt of stores at Fairfax Station, but without success. He took the precaution to visit Burke's Station first, where there were no troops, seized the telegraph operator, and by dispatches passing over the wires ascertained that his approach had been announced, and provision made to receive him. He then crossed to Alexandria Pike, and drove the pickets into Fairfax Court-house, when Gen. STOUGHTON opened fire upon him with two companies of the Fifteenth Vermont, concealed in a piece of woods.

The rebels then retreated, and were hastened in their movement by another volley of musketry and a few shells thrown from a battery planted there for this special purpose.

None of the Union soldiers were killed. The loss of the rebels is not positively known, but it is supposed that several were killed. Two horses were killed, and two rebels were taken prisoners.

The last heard of STUART was at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, when he passed through Vienna, closely pursued by WYNDHAM'S Cavalry Brigade.

THE FAILURE OF THE RAID.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

The following is the *Star's* version of the last rebel raid:

A rebel force of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, suddenly appeared, at 8 A. M., on Saturday, in front of Dumfries, then held by the Fifth, Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, with a section of two pieces of MCGILVERY'S Battery. The rebels were at first estimated at four thousand strong. They cut the wires leading to Falmouth, attacked our troops, who had three men killed, and were driven off. In the meanwhile information reached these headquarters per telegraph, before they succeeded in cutting the wires leading in this direction. Troops from this quarter were instantly put in motion to, if possible, cut off their retreat. To that end, Gen. GEARY marched from Wolf Run immediately, to the relief of the troops engaged at Dumfries.

After being worsted, before GEARY'S arrival, they pushed direct for Occoquan. There they had a slight engagement with 1,500 troops, stationed there under Gol. CANDY, resulting in inconsiderable loss on either side, our troops maintaining their position.

They next decamped up Bull Run, crossing it at Wolf Run. Thence they went to Annandale, *vid* Burke's Station, where they camped Saturday night, thus avoiding points where we had troops stationed. At daybreak yesterday morning they were again in the saddle, making for the vicinity of Vienna.

In the meantime our troops at Fairfax Court-house did their best to head them off in that direction, but being infantry, could not get up in time to do so. They were last seen in the vicinity of Lewisburgh, where their number was estimated at but 1,000 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, at nightfall, yesterday, when they were under whip and spur, evidently bent on escaping in the direction of Leesburgh. They certainly got nothing for their pains but fifteen empty wagons belonging to Col. KELLOGG'S Cavalry command.

Throughout the line of their raid they had occasional skirmishes with Col. KELLOGG'S Cavalry, who, though forced to fall back, exchanged many shots with them, with no damage to his command that we have been able to hear of. His heaviest skirmish with them was at Accatink. At one time they had possession of one of our guns at Dumfries, but were forced to abandon it to us again in their retreat.

LATER.—We have just received reliable information that the rebels were badly repulsed on Saturday at Dumfries. On their retreat they fell in with our troops under Gen. GEARY, between Dumfries and Wolf Run, and were driven by them south of the road. They aimed to take the direct road to the Shoals.

They took the telegraph operator at Burke's Station and his instrument, and burned the Orange and Alexandria R. R. bridge at Accotink, an inconsiderable structure. Besides the fifteen empty wagons of Col. KELLOGG'S command that fell into their hands, they took eight or ten sutlers' wagons, which they came across, the drivers in nearly all cases having succeeded in escaping by cutting the traces, mounting their teams and flying before them. They seized all the citizens along their path whom they thought might give prompt information of the proceedings. They passed through Vienna at about 12 o'clock last night, their rear guard passing there about 3 A. M. They had five guns and about 25 wagons and ambulances, nearly all of which they had doubtless picked up. They went from there to Hunt's Mills, and then struck over toward the Ox Road at Frying Pan.

Including the citizens they caught, they were carrying off about 40 prisoners in all.

EXCITEMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S REBEL CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

There was great excitement in Alexandria, late yesterday evening, growing out of the hurried arrival there of our cavalrymen and teamsters, the latter being mounted on horses cut from their own wagons.

They represented that STUART'S rebel cavalry, with some light artillery, appeared at Paluck Church, several miles from Mount Vernon, on Saturday night, and on Sunday proceeded to Accatink, which is only twelve miles from Alexandria, and then attacked two or three companies of our troops, and that they captured a wagon train at Occoquan on Saturday.

There is difficulty in arriving at the precise truth, owing to the conflicting rumors in circulation in regard to the matter. But that a rebel reconnoissance appeared in that neighborhood is beyond question, and that the rebels created much alarm is equally certain.

Military men who have seen brief official telegrams from Dumfries, say that it was the same rebel force which, several miles from that place, made a reconnoissance, driving in our cavalry pickets, and killing four or five of them. The rebels fearing capture by our troops, which, at one time, was probable, left for Occoquan and Accatink, where they made their alarming demonstration.

Due allowance, it is claimed, must be made for the statements of frightened teamsters and others, as all such accounts are unavoidably exaggerated.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

How Christmas was Enjoyed by the Soldiers—A Christmas Tree—Gen. Burnside's Headquarters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

Taking everything into consideration, yesterday was passed as happily and merrily by the troops as could be expected. The weather was warm and pleasant, and every one seemed determined to enjoy Christmas to the best advantage. Many of the troops had provided themselves with delicacies which they relished with eminent satisfaction. It is true, a large quantity of liquor had been smuggled into camp, but so far as could be observed, it was not, save in a few instances, used to an objectionably excess. Lively airs were played by the bands, songs were sung, games and feats of strength participated in, and various other pastimes and amusements enjoyed. As a specimen of some of the ludicrous features of the day I allude to an army Christmas-tree exhibited at the camp of OSBORN'S New-York Battery. The men had cut a medium-sized pine, which they decorated profusely with army bread, and transplanted in a position to attract general notice. No one who saw the tree could suppress a hearty laugh. Several of the superior officers gave sumptuous dinners to officers of rank in their commands. Clerks and orderlies were allowed comparative freedom. Not a few Generals, staff and regimental officers took the boat for Washington, where they, doubtless, indulged in such pleasures as suited their own inclinations.

For the past three days much has been said about the transfer of Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters to the vicinity of Brook's Station. It is expected the change will take to-morrow or the day following. I learn from a semi-official source, that the entire army will soon be moved in the direction of Alexandria, it being the purpose to make an line of defence this winter correspond nearly to that which the rebels formed a year ago. Nothing is heard here of an advance and the impression prevails that the army had, for various reasons, better go nearer the main dépôt of supplies.

The Pennsylvania Reserve corps have been ordered to return to that State for the purpose of consolidation and reorganization.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

The Grand Division and Corps commanders met in conference at Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters yesterday. The subject of future operations was discussed at some length but no definite course was decided upon.

An order was issued yesterday for the general headquarters to be removed to-day to the vicinity of Brooks' Station, on the railroad to Aquia Creek. The order was countermanded this morning in consequence, it is said, of other important arrangements which are about to be effected.

It seems to be a generally accepted opinion that a large portion of the army will be withdrawn from its present position soon. Numerous isolated campaigns have already been planned by speculative individuals, but what will be the actual disposition of the army has not yet transpired.

A rebel encampment which has been visible just beyond the second crest in the rear of Fredericksburgh, disappeared during last night. No other changes have been noticed within the enemy's lines.

All of the seriously sick and wounded soldiers have been sent away from the army. The friends and relatives of disabled soldiers should bear in mind that it is useless for them to visit the army for the purpose of obtaining leaves of absence, or releases for those whom they wish to favor. The Medical Director of each corps has provided himself with a list of the names of all soldiers who are unfitted for service, and has made special arrangements to have them sent to their respective homes. Those who are slightly sick or wounded and convalescents will not be allowed to leave the lines.

Last evening, Gen. MEADE, who has recently taken command of the Fifth Army Corps, was serenaded by the band attached to the Second Regiment of Regulars. The music was fine and inspirited, and was duly appreciated by the General. WHIT.

The California Treasure at Aspinwall.

Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co., No. 207 Broadway, have received the following dispatch from the Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 29th.

The Navy Department, at my request, will send the man-of-war *Connecticut* from Hampton Roads, on the 1st of January, to bring to New York all the treasure at Aspinwall from California.

Please have consignees send immediately to the Navy Department authority, so that the *Connecticut* can get the treasure. MILTON S. LATHAM.

THE APPLICATION OF SENATOR LATHAM TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

On the application of Senator LATHAM, of California, the Navy Department has ordered the armed steamer *Connecticut* to leave Hampton Roads on the 1st of January next for Aspinwall, to bring to New-York all the treasure at that place from the Pacific Coast.

Senator LATHAM hopes to obtain from the Navy Department a regular armed convoy for California steamers from Aspinwall. The subject is now under consideration.

CONSIGNEES OF TREASURE AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29th.

Consignees of treasure should immediately send authority to the Navy Department, so that the Commander of the *Connecticut* may obtain the treasure at Aspinwall.

Notice to Ladies and Children Intending to go South.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1862.

The following notice was issued from the War Department, this day:

Notice is hereby given that the applications made by ladies and children to go to their families and friends in the South, have, with very few exceptions, been granted—provided the requirements stated on the 24th ultimo, as to wearing apparel, etc., are complied with.

As all the applicants—excepting those advised to the contrary—are permitted to leave, the publication of a list of the names is unnecessary.

Steamboat transportation and subsistence will be provided from the City of Washington to City Point, Virginia, James River, the day of departure, Wednesday, January 7, next; and it is desirable that all applicants reach this city at least one day previous to the day of leaving.

The steamer will stop at Fort Monroe and applicants from Norfolk and vicinity will be received on board, at that place, by complying with the requirements.

The number of applicants are 331 women, 226 children, 10 servants, and 6 school-boys.

L. C. TURNER, Judge-Advocate.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Further Cross-Examination of Gen. Sigel.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

The cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL by Gen. MCDOWELL was continued to-day. Gen. SIGEL testified as follows:

Question.—You have stated that you proposed to Gen. Pope to march your corps back to New-Market, instead of to Manassas, as ordered by Gen. McDowell. State whether, therefore, it was not the order he issued for you to march to Centreville *via* New-Market, or your own proposition to march *via* New-Market, that your troops were countermarched?

Answer.—It was the order of Gen. Pope which directed me to march to Centreville, and it was my proposal to Gen. Pope that I should be permitted to march by New-Market, as I was nearer the road leading by New-Market to Centreville. This was the order by which I came back to nearly the same position that I left before. I have to add that at this time, Gen. Milroy was at Manassas, or near Manassas Junction, and that he joined me at New-Market, whilst I asked Gen. Pope to be allowed to march by New-Market, to avoid the circuitous road by Manassas.

Q.—Was, or was it not then, on your own proposition, that your troops were made to come back to near where they started from?

A.—Certainly. Especially, because I thought that the enemy was not at Centreville, but somewhere between Centreville, Groveton and New Market, as I thought it was my object to march against the enemy in the shortest manner.

Q.—Does the witness wish to be understood as implying that it was not the object of the other Commanders to march against the enemy?

A.—I did not say anything about that, because I do not know. I suppose it was.

Q.—You state with reference to your being under the command of Gen. McDowell, that you did not apply to Gen. Pope for orders when you sent your Adjutant to see him at Manassas, but that Gen. Pope gave you orders on your proposal. Did you, or did you not, report to Gen. McDowell the change in your march which these orders you received from Gen. Pope made?

Gen. Sigel.—I object to this question, because it is said (quoting from the question the alleged evidence,) Gen. Pope did not give me orders on my proposal. He only permitted me to march to New Market.

The Court asked whether the objection was based upon the belief that the question does not recite correctly the evidence of the witness?

Gen. Sigel said that was the objection.

The testimony of a previous day was read in which Gen. Sigel said, "I proposed to Gen. Pope to march to New-Market instead of Manassas."

Gen. Sigel—To explain this—

Gen. Martindale—Please do not, General; let us see whether the evidence is recited correctly.

The Court decided that the question was a proper one.

Gen. Sigel—I object to the statement that Gen. Pope gave me orders on my proposition, because I received the order from him to march to Centreville, which proposition I did not make.

The Court asked that the latter part of the question should be answered.

A.—I believe I said to Gen. McDowell, whilst we were on the march, and as soon as we had arrived near New Market and became engaged with the enemy, I know that the conversations took place between an officer of Gen. King's Division and one of my Staff officers; but I do not know whether this was the same officer whom I sent to communicate with Gen. McDowell. In regard to the first part of the question, I believe that I first received the order from Gen. Pope to march to Centreville, and that if sent my officer back to him to be permitted to march by New Market instead of by Manassas; I refer to my official report which I think will give the circumstance as it was, and I do not make it a point whether I proposed first to Gen. Pope and then received the order, or whether I have first received the order and then proposed to march to New Market.

Gen. Martindale said the point was simply whether the witness reported to Gen. McDowell this change of orders.

Q.—Was the report, proposition or application to Gen. Pope, when you sent your Adjutant to him, to be made by your Adjutant himself? Were these propositions of yours, propositions to Gen. Pope, verbal?

Question objected to by the Court, and remodeled.

Q.—Was your report, proposition or application to Gen. Pope, which you sent your Adjutant to make, a verbal one, to be made by himself, or, was he the bearer of a written dispatch, in which you yourself made directly to Gen. Pope the proposition you have referred to; was Gen. Pope's order verbal or written?

A.—I remember—I am almost certain that the order of Gen. Pope was a verbal order; but, whether my communication to Gen. Pope was written or verbal I cannot say; Captain Meysenberg, my Adjutant General, was the officer whom I sent to Gen. Pope, and who brought his reply.

Q.—Does or does not the witness remember that Gen. McDowell informed him at Buckland Mills, that the cavalry he had sent out under Gen. Buford had caused Longstreet to deploy his army between Salem and White Plains, thus delaying his march?

A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—You have stated (27th day,) in reference to the defence of Thoroughfare Gap, that you did not know at that time, when you were at Buckland Mills, what troops belonged to Gen. McDowell's Corps. Did not Gen. McDowell inform you in writing what troops he was marching to Buckland Mills?

The Court objected to the prefatory statements in the question, which were amended as follows:

Q.—Did not Gen. McDowell inform you in writing what troops he was marching to Buckland Mills?

A.—That may be so.

The Court.—Do you remember whether it was so or not?

A.—I am not certain.

Q.—After you left Gainesville, on the 28th, did you continue with the troops, or did you return to Gainesville that day?

A.—I did not return to Gainesville; I remained with the troops—partly at the head, and partly in the centre.

Q.—With reference to the cooperation of your corps with that of Gen. McDowell, have you not stated in your official report that you were ordered to take a position on your march to Manassas, with your right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction? If so, who gave you that order?

Gen. Sigel said he wished to refer to his official report to see whether this question was in accordance with his official report. [After examination.] I find that the question is not in accordance with my report, because I did not say that I was to take position "on my march" with my right resting on the railroad.

Q.—Please examine your official report at the part now marked in the margin, and state who gave you the order to take position with your right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction?

A.—My order was—

Two members of the Court—(interrupting)—Who gave you that order?

A.—This order was not given to me in the form—

The Court.—The question is, who gave you the order?

Gen. Sigel.—You will allow me to say that in my official report, I stated that I received an order to march to Manassas, where I should take position, with my right resting on the Manassas Junction Railroad. So, at least, I understood the order.

Q.—(Repeated)—From whom did you receive the order?

A.—From Gen. McDowell. But I must say that I understood under or by the term Manassas Railroad, that point of the railroad which is between Manassas Station and the junction of Manassas Gap Railroad and the Alexandria and Orange Railroad; therefore, I said, in my report, "my right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction."

Gen. McDowell insisted that the report of the witness was different from his answer, and that the discursive answer, which was not responsive to the question, should not be allowed to go upon the record.

Q.—Was this order to you in writing?

A.—I think it was.—I think it was the order which I received at 2¾ A. M. on the 28th.

Q.—Will the witness please produce the order?

A.—I will see whether I can find it. I have not received the papers for which I have sent. I suppose that it was a part of Order No. 10, and this may be taken for granted.

Q.—Will the witness please examine this note, dated Gainesville, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M., and state if it is not from him, and state then, if instead of its being before daybreak at the time he left Gainesville, it was not two hours after sunrise at least, when he left?

[Note submitted, dated Gainesville, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M.]

A.—The note was written by me. In the first place I rode forward on the Centreville Turnpike, in advance of my troops, to see what was on that road, and after having made this personal reconnoissance, I ordered this note to be written. 'I further state that in my record of yesterday—

Gen. McDowell objected to anything about the record of yesterday which had been approved.

Gen. Sigel—I spoke about Gainesville when I meant Buckland Mills; but, as I was not allowed to make a statement, I put down this correction before this question was put to me. This correction is as follows:

The Court decided that the correction need not be read.

Gen. Sigel—I cannot say how long after daybreak it was when I left, because I do not know how long it took me to reconnoitre the country before me; but, I admit that it was 7½ o'clock when I was at Gainesville and sent this dispatch. I do not know exactly how long I remained at Gainesville after I sent the dispatch.

Q.—Was it an hour, or two hours, or half an hour. Cannot the witness give some idea of the time?

A.—I cannot say whether it was half an hour or two hours. I believe it was rather a half an hour than two hours. I only waited for Gen. Milroy to bring in all his pickets and some into marching order. This was the reason why I personally remained at Gainesville, if I did so. Gen. Milroy's Brigade did constitute my advance.

Q.—How long were you away from Gainesville on your personal reconnoissance on the Centreville road? How far did you go? Who did you see?

A.—I do not know. I went forward on all the different roads leading from Manassas Junction to Centreville, and, as much as I remember, it was my escort that met the enemy's pickets, and reported to me. I do not know exactly how far I went, and I myself did not see the enemy; but received the report on the road from my cavalrymen. My escort reported that they saw some of the enemy's cavalry pickets on the road to Centreville. I received another report a little afterward from part of my cavalry, which I had sent to the right into the woods, that they had met the enemy's cavalry in that direction. This is what I remember now in regard to this particular moment.

Q.—As these reports of his cavalry scouts were all that he received, how did the witness acquire the knowledge he reported of the enemy's train being between Fairfax and Manassas Junction; how as to Anderson's being apparently taken the northern road to Thoroughfare; how that the main force were still at Manassas Junction?

A.—I remember that I had with me several of my scouts, and I remember one by the name of Schwitzer who accompanied me on the march. I do not exactly know from what sources I received all this information, or by what means. It must have been my best knowledge that the enemy was in the neighborhood of Manassas Junction, that is, in the direction of Manassas Junction, and with one part of his troops, while his main force was in the direction of New-Market and Centreville.

Gen. McDowell objected, that the answer was not relative to the question.

The Court—If the witness knows the sources of his information let him tell them; if not, let him say so.

Gen. Sigel, with some volubility, explained why he had answered as he had, and added that it may be that he had partly received his information from prisoners.

Gen. Martindale—The question is not what may be. Do you know how you got the information?

A.—Some of it I may have obtained from prisoners taken.

Q.—Does the witness mean to be understood that his officer at any time saw the enemy's train in the place in which he reports it in his letter from Gainesville?

A.—I have the proof in writing of one of my officers who saw the train. He was sent out by me with cavalry.

Gen. McDowell—The question is whether his officer saw the train in the place indicated.

Gen. Sigel—But I do not know whether he informed me that the train was exactly on the place indicated in my dispatch to Gen. McDowell.

Q.—The question is whether the officer saw the enemy's train between Fairfax and Manaassas?

A.—I do not know whether the officer reported to me exactly that the train was between Fairfax and Manassas Junction.

Q.—When the head of your column left Gainesville, did it go to the right or south side, or to the left or north side of the Manassas Railroad.

A.—We marched beyond Gainesville some distance—I believe a mile—and then we took the road which leads nearly parallel, and north of the Manassas Gap Railroad; we then crossed the railroad to the south side, and marched south of the railroad until we recrossed it in marching to New Market.

Q.—Did you pass Bethlehem church or chapel before you crossed the railroad to go to New Market?

A.—I believe we did, but I am not sure.

Q.—Does the witness not remember that on the occasion of his coming to Gen. McDowell's tent on the morning of the 28th of August, that he was shown the following order from Gen. Pope on which Gen. McDowell sent order No. 10?

A.—I do not remember that this order was shown to me, but it may have been shown to me.

The following was the order:

HOW POPE WAS GOING TO BAG THE WHOLE CROWD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, BRISTOW STATION, Aug. 27, 1862—9 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

At daylight to-morrow morning march rapidly to Manassas Junction with your whole force, resting your right on the Manassas Gap Railroad, throwing your left well to the east. Jackson, Ewell and A. P. Hill are between Gainesville and Manassas Junction. We had a severe fight with them, and had driven them several miles along the railroad. If you will march promptly and rapidly, at the earliest dawn of day, upon Manassas Junction, we shall bag the whole crowd. I have directed Gen. Reno to march from Greenwich at the same hour upon Manassas Junction, and Kearny, who is in his rear, to march on Bristow's at daybreak. Be expeditious, and the day is our own. Maj.-Gen. POPE.

Q.—Why did you fail to obey Gen. McDowell's order, which required you to march to Manassas Junction, with your right on Manassas Railroad.

A.—I believe that one word is left out here, which makes the question incorrect.

The Court decided that the question was—

Gen. Sigel—It seems to be essential that the Court should understand me. I object to the word "resting" on Manassas Railroad being left out.

The question was amended as suggested.

A.—I believe that I did not disobey the order of Gen. McDowell, because I understood that I should march to Manassas Junction, and having arrived there form my corps so that the right rested on the Manassas Railroad. Secondly, if I would have undertaken to march to Manassas Junction with my right resting always on the railroad, it would have been impossible to do so according to my best knowledge; and thirdly, there seems to me a contradiction in the order in saying that I should march to Manassas Junction, and in saying at the same time that my right must rest on the railroad. I understand that this word "resting" can relate only to the formation of troops, and not to their march.

Q.—In accordance with orders received at a quarter to three A. M. of Aug. 28, you were required to start immediately to Manassas. Why were your troops at half-past seven o'clock still at Gainesville, the place where they had remained during the night?

A.—In the first place, my troops were stationed as follows: The brigade of Gen. Milroy at Gainesville; a division of Gen. Schurz at North Ford Creek; the division of Gen. Schenck between North Ford Creek and Buckland Mills, and my reserve division at Buckland Mills. This position they held for two reasons, because I encamped them where I could find water, and where they could defend their position against an attack from New-Market or Thoroughfare Gap. I tried to bring up these divisions to Gainesville, and then to march on with my whole corps, instead of marching in separate brigades and divisions. They needed a certain amount of time to form and come to Gainesville; secondly, I could not march with the brigade of Gen. Milroy from Gainesville, ordraw in his pickets which were out a great distance. I ordered him to draw in his pickets only when I saw that the other troops were near his position. These are the facts; I myself went along the road from Buckland Mills to Gainesville, to hasten up the troops and bring them forward to Gainesville. I must also remark that my whole reserve artillery and ammunition train was with my reserve division, behind the bridge at Buckland Mills, which they had to pass. I also remark that these troops marched before daylight, and that they had at the greatest part of the night no rest at all after they arrived in their different positions.

The Court suggested that the question was not yet answered, but upon a reperusal of the question, decided that the question was answered. The Court then adjourned to Monday, when the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel will be continued. O., JR.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL was resumed by Gen. MCDOWELL, and related mainly to the movements of Gen. SIGEL on the 27th and 28th of August. Gen. SIGEL stated that his troops having rested at Warrenton on the 26th and the ensuing night, they marched to Buckland Mills on the 27th, where they had a skirmish with the enemy, driving them across the bridge, which the enemy burned. His troops here remained under arms all night, it being reported that there were 10,000 men in their front, and that 60,000 more had marched to Manassas, and which report he had forwarded to Gen. MCDOWELL. The witness claimed to have made the best possible time in his march of the 27th, having had to keep a good lookout for the enemy, who were near by—his corps having marched thirteen miles that day, and the command of Gen MILROY, sixteen. In answer to an interrogatory of Gen. MCDOWELL, he stated that he did not particularly understand from that officer's order of the morning of the 28th that he (witness) was to march to the left or north of the railroad, in marching to Gainesville on that day. He said he perhaps did understand from that order that he was to rest his right on the railroad, as near as possible, in case he should meet with the enemy, and have to form in line of battle. Witness disclaimed having disregarded any of Gen. MCDOWELL'S orders or instructions, in any case where it was not impracticable, under the circumstances of the case, to carry them out.

AFFAIRS IN VALPARAISO.

The Railroads—Commercial Matters Dull—A School of Whales.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, VALPARAISO, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

There is, in fact, literally nothing, or next to nothing, to communicate by the steamer which sails to-day.

From appearances, I am satisfied that this Government will do nothing this year, at least, toward continuing the railroad from Talca southward to Talcahuano. Mr. HENRY MEIGS will complete the road from Valparaiso to Santiago, and have American locomotives and trains of American running upon it by the next Fourth of July, unless the ship *Crest of the Wave*, now over due, should prove to be lost—she having on board locomotives and cars for him.

It is now thirty-four days since anything carrying the Stars and Stripes has sailed into this port, and but one vessel carrying our flag is now in the harbor.

Our commerce is literally dead for the present at this port.

Eight or nine days ago a large school of humpback whales came into the bay in front of the city, and have been for the past week amusing us with their antics upon the surface, and spouting within pistol-shot of the Custom-house stores. The boatmen at the mole are extemporizing some apparatus for their capture, and have already secured some of them; and from appearances, the monsters will soon be greasing the axles of railroad cars and casting light upon various subjects, doubtless heretofore unthought of by them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARTER OFFICERS, 1863.

The newly-elected officers take their seats on next Monday, at noon, to which time the present officers hold over.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Dists.	Names.	Dists.	Names.
1.	John Fox.	10.	Geo. A. Jeremiah.*
2.	Wm. Walsh.*	11.	John Hardy.
3.	John T. Henry.*	12.	Francis I. A. Boole.*
4.	Chas. H. Hall.*	13.	Peter Masterson.
5.	John McCool.	14.	John D. Ottiwell.*
6.	James Reed.*	15.	Andre Froment.*
7.	Chas. J. Chipp.*	16.	Terence Farley.*
8.	Peter Mitchell.*	17.	Jacob M. Long.
9.	Lewis R. Ryers.		

The Board will stand 15 Democrats and 2 Republicans. JOHN T. HENRY very likely will be reelected President, and D. T. VALENTINE Clerk. The subordinate clerks probably will all be retained. The present efficient Messenger, Mr. TERENCE P. SMITH, no doubt, will be promoted to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms, vacant by the death of PATRICK H. GALLAGHER. The Aldermen have not as yet held a caucus to determine how they will organize for 1863, but the foregoing programme doubtless will be carried out.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Names.	Names.
*James Hayes,	John Haughtaling,
Patrick H. Keenan,	John G. Haviland,
*Morgan Jones,	John P. Gaw,
*John Healey,	George McGrath,
Charles Riley,	James Murray,
James Sandford,	Richard O'Brien,
*Samuel T. Webster,	Valentine Cook,
Joseph McVay,	Alexander Brandon,
*Michael C. Gross,	*John Brice,
Thomas Brady,	Patrick Russell,
John McConnell,	David Fitzgerald,
*Frederick Repper,	William Joyce.

The Board will be composed entirely of Democrats, and a unanimous vote will be cast for MORGAN JONES for President, and JAMES M. SWEENEY for Clerk. Mr. SWEENEY is the present Clerk. All of his present assistants will be retained. Mr. JONES has been a member of the Board for several years, and has already been President of the Board two terms.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Executive—* George Opdyke, Mayor.

Police.—* James Bowen, President Board Police Commissioners.

Finance.—Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller.

Street.—* Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner.

Croton Aqueduct.—* Thomas Stephens, President; * Robert L. Darragh, Assistant Commissioner; * Alfred W. Craven, Chief Engineer.

City Inspector's.—* Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector.

Public Charities and Corrections.—Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction—* Simeon Draper, President.

Law.—John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation.

Public Instruction.—Board of Education.

* Present incumbents.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF.

Bread for the Suffering Operatives of England.

A person crossing the Wall-street ferry from Brooklyn will have his attention attracted by a fine, new ship lying at pier No. 9, flying the American ensign at the mizzen, and the English cross at the fore. Upon inquiring as to the meaning of this fraternal blending of the flags of Old England and of the United States, at this time, he will learn that the noble ship at whose masthead these national emblems are displayed, is loading with breadstuffs, at the rate of over a thousand barrels a day—the free gift of generous merchants—to feed the starving poor of England, and that the ship herself, the property of an honored New-York merchant, has been freely given for the purpose of conveying this, *her first cargo*, as a free-will offering to the pining operatives of Lancashire. The wharf at which she lies he will find literally blocked up with barrels of flour of the best New-York brands, while horses and men are busily employed in hoisting them in at the rate of nearly three per minute, and a gang of stevedores in the lower hold is engaged in receiving and stowing away the precious burden in the capacious sides of the ship.

As this vessel will deservedly be an historical one in the noble merchant marine of the United States, we append a brief description of her. She was built at Quincy, Mass., near the house of the sage and patriot, JOHN Q. ADAMS, by "Deacon THOMAS," a well known shipbuilder of that town, who, it is said, never constructed an inferior ship. She is "all oak," at least her frame is, with top-timbers and stanchions of locust, and is copper bolted throughout. She is 200 feet long, 38 feet breadth of beam, and 24 feet depth of hold, with two decks. Her tonnage, by carpenter measurement, is 1,280 tons, but being constructed for great buoyancy, she will carry probably 1,500 tons. She has a long flat floor, with sharp ends, and will doubtless be a fast sailer. Having already received about 7,000 barrels of flour she has gone down only from 11 to 14 feet of draft. Capt. NYE who, with Capts. CHARLES H. MARSHALL and THOMAS TILESTON, is purchasing and superintending the loading of the ship, says he has never met with a more buoyant vessel. Her spars were put in at East Boston by FRANCIS LOW, rigger. She is provided with double topsail yards, all handsomely proportioned. Her sails are of Scotch hemp canvas, an article which, in the scarcity and high price of cotton, has taken the place of the heavy duck made of that material. It is much softer and more durable, but does not hold the wind so well. She has a tank amidships, reaching from keelson to upper deck, which will contain 5,000 gallons of water. With this exception, the ship has a clear hold and between decks from stem to stern. Her ample cabin and other houses are upon the upper deck. Taken for all in all, the *George Griswold* is one of the staunchest and best ships which have ever made her appearance in our waters. The noble mission to which her first voyage is consecrated entitles her to bear the name of one of the most honored, though now departed, shipowners of New-York.

HER CARGO.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, through their agents already mentioned, have purchased 8,250 barrels of flour, at an average cost of about $6 25 per barrel, most of which is already on board.

Besides this they have put in 200 boxes of bacon; 50 barrels of pork, donated; 500 bushels of corn, and 50 barrels of beef, contributed by the Committee of the Corn Exchange.

Eight casks and two barrels of rice, donated by an unknown good Samaritan; and 500 bushels of Corn, given by the "Buffalo Corn Man," whoever that philanthropic dealer in maize may be. The following note accompanied this last gift:

BUFFALO, Dec. 6, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am rejoiced at the outburst in favor of the starving operatives. It seems now that we shall honor State and nation. Inclosed find an order on my correspondent for 500 bushels of corn. May it, with other food, soon be on its way, and reach some suffering family before they are compelled to apply to the "Poormaster" of their district, and thus save that pride, the humbling of which biteth worse than famine.

Respectfully yours, BUFFALO CORN MAN.

The ship will take from three to four thousand barrels more, which will be put on board as rapidly as possible. She will be ready to sail probably inside of a week.

Persons preferring to contribute any kind of provisions from their stores, instead of making donations in cash, can send such gifts to Pier No. 9 East River, and have them put on board. It is desirable that these contributions should be carted to the pier at the expense of the persons giving them, so that all the cash in the hands of the Committee may be expended in the purchase of other provisions.

The attention of the British Government has been called, to the propriety of admitting this shipload of international charity and good will free of all dues at the port of Liverpool. It cannot be doubted that the British Government will gladly acquiesce in this suggestion.

Fatal Affray in Howard-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED—ARREST OF THE OFFENDER, AND AN INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

Early yesterday morning, a man named PATRICK BOYLE, a tailor by occupation, in company with three or four of his friends, entered a disreputable house situated in Howard-street. The parties there partook of several drinks, during which time one of the inmates of the establishment, known by the name of MARY DEMAREST, commenced to annoy BOYLE in various ways, and continued to do so even after he and the friends who were with him, remonstrated with her, and begged her to desist. BOYLE finally became exasperated and told MARY to leave him. This request not being complied with, BOYLE struck her several blows on the face and head, the last of which felled her to the floor. She was taken up insensible, and died soon afterward. Dr. WATERMAN was immediately called in, but he could do nothing to restore her to consciousness. In the meantime, BOYLE had left the house; but Officer REGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, made search for him, and soon found him at a saloon in Grand-street. When taken into custody, he manifested much surprise when told that the woman was dead, and made no effort whatever to escape; on the contrary, he went very willingly to the Station-house with the officer.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. BOUTON, showed that compression of the brain was the cause of death. Considerable testimony was given, and much of it is very conflicting in its nature.

The following is the substance of all that is material in the case:

Frank Duffy, the barkeeper in the place, testified that he was acquainted both with the prisoner and the deceased; that between one and two o'clock on Monday morning the prisoner, with three or four other men came into the place and called for drinks; that Mary, the deceased, began to annoy the prisoner, and although repeatedly told to desist, she still continued to harrass him in various ways, until finally the prisoner became angry and struck her in the face with the flat of his hand; witness also tried to induce deceased to go away and let him alone; she, however, became very excited, and aimed a violent blow at the head of the prisoner, when he suddenly dodged one side, and the result was that deceased fell heavily, striking her face and head upon a hearthstone; witness aided in taking her up in an insensible condition; she was taken up stairs, where she died soon afterward;

Wm. Darvy testified: I am door-keeper at the place, and was there when the difficulty occurred; about half-past one o'clock A. M., Monday morning, I let in four men—the prisoner being one of them; fifteen minutes after I heard a noise in the room where the parties were, which sounded like persons spatting hands, and just previous to this I heard loud conversation; I ran to the door of the rear room on the first floor, when I saw the prisoner strike deceased three times, one blow on the right side of the face, and two on the head; with the last blow she fell on her face to the floor; upon turning her over she was found to be bleeding from the nose and mouth; witness did not see deceased strike prisoner, or strike at him; after he struck her the first blow she turned a little, and then turned back, and faced him; at this moment he struck her again; she could have got away from him after the first blow but witness did not know whether she could after the second one or not; did not hear any words pass between them; the cause of her falling was his knocking her down; she did not make a pass at him; I know Mr. Duffy, the barkeeper; he had a chance to see all that passed; the last blow was given on the top of the head, and she fell directly forward, and her head struck on a stone hearth.

Emma Brown testified that she saw prisoner strike the deceased three or four times; twice on the left temple; the third time he struck her she fell, and struck her face on the floor, not on the hearthstone.

Henry Jones, a friend of the prisoner, testified that he was present during all the time of the difficulty; he saw no blows struck by either prisoner or deceased; he saw the latter fall with her head upon the hearthstone; she seemed to be in a fit; she foamed at the mouth and had cramps.

At the conclusion of the testimony the case was submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verdict, "That the deceased woman came to her death by compression of the brain, the result of violence at the hands of PATRICK BOYLE on the 28th of December, 1862."

In answer to the usual questions put to him by Coroner WILDEY, the prisoner stated that he is 28 years of age, was born in Ireland, resides at No. 90 West Seventeenth-street, and is by occupation a tailor. The Coroner then held the accused to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was 19 years of age, born in Ireland, and resided at No. 33 Howard-street.

Liberal Donation to the Brooklyn Female Employment Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Female Employment Society, held Dec. 22, the following letter, received by the President, was read:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 17, 1862.

Mrs. N. Luquer, First Directress, and the Board of Management of the Brooklyn Female Employment Society:

RESPECTED FRIENDS: The widow and the remaining heirs of the personal estate of the late WM. H. CARY, acting upon the conviction that it was the purpose of the deceased, in the disposal of his estate, had the opportunity of so doing been vouchsafed him, to have given to such of the benevolent and other institutions of our city, as had, in the scope and practical operations of their organization, commended themselves to his favorable regard, some token of his remembrance, have set apart a special fund for the purpose of giving effect to his wishes.

It was one of the peculiar characteristics of the deceased, and one which he was strongly inclined to make prominent as the basis of his charities, that, as far as practicable, they should be made to cooperate in affording the strongest incentives to personal effort, and the encouragement of habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance, on the part of the recipients, firmly believing that in awakening and encouraging this spirit of self-respect and personal endeavor, was to be found the best security to the community against an increasing tendency among the poorer classes to indifference, indolence, and dependence. Heartily concurring in the soundness of his judgment upon this point, and believing that the operations of the Society which you have the honor of representing are substantially based upon this foundation, and are exerting a healthy and elevating influence upon the class of our community for whose particular benefit it has been organized, the widow of the deceased, MRS. MARIA CARY, and the remaining heirs of his personal estate, have united in donating from this fund, *in his name*, and as a memorial of his sympathy in your efforts, to the Brooklyn Female Employment Society, the sum of $5,000—the only condition of its acceptance being that the principal of said sum be permanently invested in bond, secured by mortgage, upon real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, and the income only arising therefrom applied in defraying the current expenses of the Society.

In handing you, at their request, the inclosed check for that amount, payable to your order, I beg to assure you of my continued personal interest in your Association, and my best wishes for the increase and extension of its means of usefulness.

With sincere respect, yours, very truly, ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM.

The following resolutions were thereupon adopted by the Society:

Resolved, That in accepting this munificent and timely donation, this Society most cordially returns its thanks to MRS. CARY, and those associated with her in this deed, for their noble generosity and just appreciation of the aim and objects of this institution, as expressed in the letter accompanying the donation; that, while sympathising with them in their bereavement, by the death of MR. CARY, the members of this Society congratulate them on the signal and enduring tribute they have rendered to his memory, by giving effect to his wishes and purposes while living, in this and similar other acts of benevolence, and invoke upon them, in large measure, the blessing of Him who went about doing good, and who has promised to recognize His children's deeds of love and charity to the poor as done to Himself.

Resolved, That the letter of MR. FROTHINGHAM, inclosing the gift, be entered at length upon the minutes of the Society, and that they be published.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to MRS. CARY, and to the remaining heirs of the estate of WM. H. CARY.

MRS. WM. BROOKS, Secretary.

A Case of Horrible and Unnatural Brutality.

A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS OWN SISTER—INQUISITION BEFORE CORONER RANNEY.

For some weeks past, AUSTIN HEENY and MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, his widowed sister, have occupied apartments in the upper part of premises No. 38 Trinity-place. Both being persons of intemperate habits, they often quarreled, and during their troubles HEENY would beat her in a brutal manner. Last Tuesday evening, while engaged over their cups, they had an angry altercation concerning the right of possession to a bank-book; and after HEENY had struck and badly cut his sister about the face, he dragged her to the top of the stairs, and giving her a violent push, hurled her headlong to the bottom. Not content with this murderous act, he ran down stairs, and, in the most inhuman manner, stamped upon her prostrate form; and when remonstrated with for his brutality, HEENY replied that she was drunk. The woman then being quite insensible, HEENY flung her across his shoulder, with the intention, as he said, of taking her to the Station-house. Other parties then interfered, and conveyed MRS. MCLAUGHLIN to her room.

Subsequently HEENY becoming alarmed at what he had done left the house, and meeting with Officer ROGERS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, asked him to go to the house and settle a difficulty between him and his sister about a bank-book and some money. At that time HEENY expressed fears that his sister would not live and wanted the officer to decide to whom the bank-book belonged; saying that his cousin then had possession of it. After hearing some of the facts in the case, Officer ROGERS arrested HEENY and took him to the Station-house. The woman, MCLAUGHLIN, was never restored to consciousness, and gradually failed till early yesterday morning when she died. An examination of the rooms where these unfortunate people lived was made, when blood spots were found on the walls, floor and furniture.

Coroner RANNEY on Sunday thoroughly investigated the matter, when the facts as above stated were developed.

Drs. HUNTER and WELTJE made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. Several contused wounds of the head, face, neck and arms were plainly visible. On removing the scalp, extensive extravasation of blood was discovered. On opening the skull the brain was found to be highly congested, and a clot of about three ounces of blood was found over the region of the left hemisphere of the brain. In the opinion of the medical gentlemen, death was the result of extravasation of blood on the brain, causing compression, which compression was the result of injuries received.

This closed the testimony, and the case being submitted, the jury rendered a verdict, "That the deceased, MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her brother, AUSTIN HEENY."

The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs for trial. He is 52 years of age, was born in Ireland, and is a laborer by occupation. Deceased was 45 years of age, and also a native of Ireland.

Howard Home for Little Wanderers.

But few persons in the comfortable classes of our City know the great good which this association is doing among the poor. We find, by their report, that they have in charge 410 children; daily attendance over 300. Of the families visited and aided, according to their ability, 73 have no table, 79 sleep on the floor, 44 have neither stove nor fireplace; 136 whose children depend chiefly upon the Mission for food; 140 whose fuel is the cinders gathered from ashboxes; 133 whose poverty is the result of intemperance; 80 where the mothers drink, and 201 are widows. This institution, modest and unostentatious, deserves public sympathy and support. Its office is at No. 37 New Bowery, where Mr. VAN METER, the Superintendent, will receive visitors and donations with pleasure.

"Auld Lang Syne" in Stone.

A sculptor, named ROBERT THOMPSON, a native of Scotland, feeling a desire to give an expression, in his own peculiar way, to the words of BURNS in "Auld Lang Syne,"

"And here's a hand, my trusty frien', and gie 's a hand o' thine,"

has succeeded in his attempt to the entire satisfaction of his friends and those who have had opportunity to witness his production.

The work, which can now be seen corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, consists of two figures carved out of yellow sandstone, representing two "cronies" taking their "pint stoup" together. One of them, a traveller, is seated on a chair, his hat and bag lying carelessly beside him, while opposite is seated his host, who is welcoming his friend. Each of the men holds in his hand a glass of beer, while a foaming tankard is on the table between them. A dog is near by, and the entire group gives a good idea of Scottish hospitality and of the familiar lines of the plowman poet.

We may add that the work is for sale for the benefit of the artist, and commends itself to the attention of the sons of "Auld Scotia," who may possess the means and the desire to help him by purchasing it.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 23d day of Dec. to the 29th day of Dec., 1862: Men, 77; Women, 92: Boys, 95; Girls, 104.....Total, 368. Adults, 69; Children, 199. Males, 172; Females, 196. Colored Persons, 4.

RECAPITULATION.

Alcoholism	4	Premature birth	4
Bones, joints, &c.	4	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	34
Brain and nerves	62	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	26
Generative organs	6	Unknown	0
Heart, and blood vessels	22	Urinary organs	5
Lungs, throat, &c.	152	Violence, accidents, &c.	20
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	18		
Total			368

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 30, 1861	359—Inc. 9
Week ending Dec. 22, 1862—	
From acute diseases	195
From chronic diseases	114
From external causes, &c.	21—330
Week ending Dec. 29, 1862—	
From acute diseases	209
From chronic diseases	116
From external causes, &c.	40—368
Increase this week	38

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Dec. 29, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	37
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	53
Abatements of nuisances under notice	72
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	42
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	265
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	73
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	2
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	3
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	31
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	168
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,500

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A STEAMER CHARTERED FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDERS.—Dr. MCDOUGALL, the Medical Director of this City, has selected the fine steamer, *Thomas P. Way*, belonging to the Newark line of STEPHENS CUNDIT & Co., to accommodate the sick and wounded soldiers who may arrive here. She is well suited for this purpose, having been remodeled, and is sufficiently spacious to accommodate comfortably a large number. Arrangements have been made by which the patients will be supplied with all necessary comforts on board, the cooking to be done in the vessel. On the arrival of sick and wounded soldiers by rail or steamer, they will in future be transferred to the *Thomas P. Way* till they are sent to the hospitals destined to receive them.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The vestry of Trinity Church have lately determined to introduce gas into the edifice, candles having heretofore been used with little satisfaction to the officiating clergymen or congregation. Orders have been sent to Coventry, England, for the two standards for the chancel, each of which will be fourteen feet high and provided with forty burners. The interior will be lighted by circles of jets around each column, as in St.

$14,807 83, making a total of $18,336 73
Balance on Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds, for interest on said Bonds, payable in 1863 ..... 26,807 00
Salaries, Unsafe Building Officers—for this amount in addition to the appropriations heretofore made 800 00
Salaries, City Courts—for this amount, in addition to the appropriations already made 933 33
Total $47,137 06

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting Henry McCoy to erect a stand in front of number seventy-three Cortlandt-street.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that George W. Jenkins be permitted to use and occupy the Tenth-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, until the same shall be required for further purposes.

Which was adopted.

Resolution that the Clerk be directed to communicate to the Board the complete figures of the Canvassers of the November and December elections of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a steam fire engine and tender for the use of Engine Company Number Twelve, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Prison Association of New-York for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—11.

Resolution, that Forty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved to take from the table a veto message of his Honor the Mayor, of resolution permitting Frederick Falkland to keep a stand at the Central Park.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell, Allen—2.

Alderman Boole moved to take from the table a veto message of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution to pay the regular reporters of both Boards two hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Mitchell moved to suspend the rules and orders of the Board, in order to present a preamble and resolutions.

Which was carried.

He then presented the following:

Whereas, We having heard with deep regret of the death of Adjutant Charles Laty, of the Fifty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, while gallantly leading his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the 13th instant, in defending the flag of the Union of one who was ever foremost in fighting for the cause of right and liberty, he having been engaged in every battle fought by the "Army of the Potomac," with but one exception, when he was confined to his bed by sickness; therefore, Be it

Resolved, First—That, deeply sympathizing with the afflicted widow and fatherless children of the departed hero, we do point her to and commend her to the care of Him who ever has a care for the bereaved and afflicted; and

Second—That (should both Boards concur therein) a Committee be appointed to bring his body from its present resting-place on the Fredericksburgh bank of the Rappahannock River, to this City, and that the said Committee be instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral services of the deceased on the arrival of the remains in this City, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

Third—That the sum of —— dollars be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses incident thereto.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Alderman Boole moved to take from the table a veto message from his Honor, the Mayor, of resolution to place lamp-posts in front of number two hundred and thirty-one Broadway.

Which was carried.

The same was then laid on the table.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Preamble, relative to the management and conduct of the Central Park, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to take the sole and exclusive control and management of the Central Park of this City; that he adopt the necessary legal measures to obtain the control of the books, papers and documents relating to the expenditures and management of said park, and that he report at an early day the condition of the affairs relating to said park, and how in his judgment the expenditures in connection therewith may be economized and reduced without interfering with the public enjoyment of any of the advantages of the park; also, that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid on the table.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet again to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, thirtieth instant, at four o'clock.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Justices of the Civil Courts be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars each.

Which was laid on the table.

Preamble reciting that at the recent battle of Fredericksburgh a large number of New-York City soldiers were killed and wounded, and that many will be brought to this City who will require prompt and immediate attention to relieve their wants and sufferings, that cannot be had through the ordinary channels of assistance, with resolution that a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be appropriated for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who may be brought to this City from the battle-field at Fredericksburgh, and that His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller and City Chamberlain, be constituted a Committee to disburse the same, if necessary, in such manner as they may deem advisable to carry out the object of this preamble and resolution.

(In Board of Aldermen, December eighteen, pending a motion to strike out the words "the Mayor, Comptroller and City Chamberlain," and insert in lieu thereof the words "John C. Jones, Committee on National Affairs," the paper was laid over.)

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for two hundred and fifty dollars in favor of Lawrence F. Gooding, for extra services rendered by him in the City Inspector's Department, in compiling and preparing "abstract of sanitary survey for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two."

Alderman Walsh moved to amend by inserting the name of M. Carroll for the same amount.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then laid over.

Resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with the Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—12.

Petition of officers of Second Regiment New-York State National Guard, for a stand of colors to replace the present ones.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented a message, returning without approval, duplicate resolutions, that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald, to erect a stand on sidewalk at Franklin Market, on South-street side, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, December 27, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, the accompanying duplicate resolutions "that permision be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand on sidewalk at Franklin Market, on South-street side."

My objections are: First, That the sidewalk specified is too great a thoroughfare to admit of such a stand being kept thereon. Second, The occupant of the market basement adjoining the sidewalk objects to the stand. He is a tenant of the City, paying two thousand dollars per annum rent, and claims that the stand would injure his business. Lastly, I am opposed to the erection of any stands on the market sidewalk, as creating an unfair competition against the business of our own tenants.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table ten days, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and published in one or more papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry McKay to erect a stand in front of number seventy-three Cortlandt-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the house of Engine Company number Thirty-three repainted at an expense not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Common Council, November four, [one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in favor of advertising for proposals for building a new second-class engine, for Engine Company Number Fifteen, be amended, by striking out the words "a new second-class engine," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "a new steam fire-engine;" also, striking out the words "Engine Company Number Twenty-eight," and inserting the words "Hose Company Number Twenty-one," in lieu thereof.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Lent, Ross, The President—5.

By Councilman Brice—

Whereas, Owing to the large increase of the German population in this City, it is apparent that some action is necessary to inform the readers of the German papers of the proceedings of the Corporation, in all matters affecting the interests of our citizens; and

Whereas, It is universally conceded that the New-York *Democrat* has a larger circulation than any of the German newspapers throughout this City and county, and is consequently more extensively read, and affords the best medium; and

Whereas, The above-named newspaper has had only a part of the Corporation advertising since the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said newspaper having increased its circulation full three-fold since that time; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the New-York *Democrat* be and is hereby designated as one of the Corporation papers of the City of New-York, and that the Clerk of the Common Council be and is hereby directed to cause to be published in said paper all concurrent resolutions, ordinances and laws, together with the proceedings of both Boards of the Common Council, and the several Executive departments and all the public offices of the Corporation be and are hereby directed to cause to be published in the said New-York *Democrat* all advertisements and other papers required under law, to be published under their direction—provided, however, that the compensation to the publisher of the said New-York *Democrat* for such service shall not exceed the regular rates of advertisement of said paper, and that all the resolutions and ordinances of the Common Council conflicting with the terms and provisions of this resolution are hereby annuled, repealed and rescinded.

Councilman Jones moved that the preamble and resolution be placed on file.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilman Jones—1.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Keech, Stevenson, The President—8.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

And the same was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of paving Broadway, between Twenty-third and Fiftieth streets, with the Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry E. Montgomery, Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, to enable him to pay an assessment of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, levied against said church for the paving of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, being amount paid for him for excess of inspection fees for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, and charge the amount to account of City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that Hannah Lahan be permitted to keep a fruit stand on sidewalk, in front of store number seventy-seven Cortlandt street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Assessments, concurring to remit assessment against Henry Kincke, and others.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, that two gas lamps be placed in front of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in Forty-second-street, south side, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, with resolution that the resolution and ordinance of October twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, directing a well to be dug and a pump placed therein, in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be and they are hereby amended, by striking out the words "Street Commissioner," and inserting in place thereof the words "Croton Aqueduct Department."

(By Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Lent, Ross, Stevenson—5.

Petition of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for a donation, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars as a donation, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the sum of seven hundred and ninety dollars be donated to the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to enable the Society to pay taxes and assessments against their property in Fifty-fourth-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Fifty-fourth-street, for said amount, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Resolution that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the salaries of the Deputy Register and Chief Clerk of Conduct Board, and Clerk of the Register, to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-seven, adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.)

Councilman Ross moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Babcock, Brice—8.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Long—13.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be laid over.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Snyder, Brice—8.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Long—13.

The question being put on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, the President—6.

Preamble reciting the death of Major William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, &c., with resolutions: First, that the Common Council and people of the City of New-York tender to the widow, family and friends of Major William Horgan their condolence in this their melancholy bereavement; second, that in token of our high appreciation of the merits of Major Horgan, as a soldier and citizen, the Committee on National Affairs be directed to make arrangements for and take charge of his funeral, at the expense of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York; and, third, that the Common Council be requested to attend the funeral of Major Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Frederick Falkland to put up a refreshment stand on the southeast corner of Eighty-avenue and Seventy-second-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.)

The question being put on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

The same was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Snyder—6.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of $200 in favor of each of ther regular reporters of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards; the warrants to be drawn on certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto.

(In the Board of Alderman, December twenty-nine adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor, the Mayor.)

The question being put in concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

The same was carried by the following, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock.—6.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that Street Commissioner is directed to advertise for proposal for the building of a steam fire engine and tender for the use of Engine Company Number Twelve, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Barney was here called to the Chair.

Resolution, that permission be granted to George W Jenkins to use and occupy all that portion of the Tenth-avenue, included and lying between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, until the said avenue shall be required for public purposes, or until such avenue, between the points above indicated, shall have been ordered regulated and graded by the Common Council.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution be concurred in.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "at an annual rent of one hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "and that said grant be advertised in accordance with the provisions of the charter."

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—10.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—8.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Councilman Gedney moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "or during the pleasure of the Common Council."

Which the President pro tem. decided to be lost.

Councilman Hogan appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Stevenson—3.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the motion to lay the motion for the previous question on the table.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Healey, Jones, Ryan—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the motion for the previous question, and put the question "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President—8.

The President *pro tem* then stated the question to be in the main question, viz.: "In the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, the President—6.

Preamble reciting the death of Major William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, &c., with resolutions: First, that the Common Council and people of the City of New-York tender to the widow, family and friends of Major William Horgan their condolence in this their melancholy bereavement; second, that in token of our high appreciation of the merits of Major Horgan, as a soldier and citizen, the Committee on National Affairs be directed to make arrangements for and take charge of his funeral, at the expense of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York; and, third, that the Common Council be requested to attend the funeral of Major Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Frederick Falkland to put up a refreshment stand on the southeast corner of Eighty-avenue and Seventy-second-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.)

The question being put on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

The same was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Snyder—6.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of $200 in favor of each of ther regular reporters of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards; the warrants to be drawn on certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto.

(In the Board of Alderman, December twenty-nine adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor, the Mayor.)

The question being put in concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

The same was carried by the following, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock.—6.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that Street Commissioner is directed to advertise for proposal for the building of a steam fire engine and tender for the use of Engine Company Number Twelve, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Barney was here called to the Chair.

Resolution, that permission be granted to George W Jenkins to use and occupy all that portion of the Tenth-avenue, included and lying between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, until the said avenue shall be required for public purposes, or until such avenue, between the points above indicated, shall have been ordered regulated and graded by the Common Council.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution be concurred in.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "at an annual rent of one hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "and that said grant be advertised in accordance with the provisions of the charter."

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—10.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—8.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Councilman Gedney moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "or during the pleasure of the Common Council."

Which the President pro tem. decided to be lost.

Councilman Hogan appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Stevenson—3.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the motion to lay the motion for the previous question on the table.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Healey, Jones, Ryan—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the motion for the previous question, and put the question "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President—8.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be further amended by striking out the words following, viz.: "Until the said avenue shall be required for public purposes, or until such avenue, between the points above indicated, shall have been ordered regulated and graded by the Common Council."

Councilman Hogan moved as an amendment to the amendment to strike from the resolution all after the word "resolved."

Which was lost.

And the amendment, as proposed by Councilman Stevenson, was also lost.

Councilmad Jones moved to further amend the resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jones moved to further amend the resolution, by striking therefrom all after the words "George M. Jenkins."

Which was lost.

Councilmen Jones moved to further amend said resolution by striking therefrom the name of George W. Jenkins, and inserting in lieu thereof the name of John Smith.

Councilman Keech demanding a decision of the question.

The question was put on the first part of said resolution, viz.: to strike out the name of George W. Jenkins.

Which was lost.

Councilman Stevenson moved to further amend by striking out the name of George W. Jenkins and inserting in lieu thereof the name of John Brown, Jr.

Which was lost.

The President pro tem. stated the question to be on adopting such resolution as amended.

Councilman Hazleton moved the previous question.

Councilman Jones moved that the motion for the previous question be laid upon the table.

Councilman Hogan raised the point of order that the motion for the previous question could not be entertained, the member making the same not being in his seat.

The President pro tem. decided the point of order not to be well taken.

Councilman Hogan appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Stevenson—3.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the motion to lay the motion for the previous question on the table.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Healey, Jones, Ryan—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the motion for the previous question, and put the question "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President—8.

The President *pro tem* then stated the question to be in the main question, viz.: "In the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, the President—6.

Preamble reciting the death of Major William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, &c., with resolutions: First, that the Common Council and people of the City of New-York tender to the widow, family and friends of Major William Horgan their condolence in this their melancholy bereavement; second, that in token of our high appreciation of the merits of Major Horgan, as a soldier and citizen, the Committee on National Affairs be directed to make arrangements for and take charge of his funeral, at the expense of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York; and, third, that the Common Council be requested to attend the funeral of Major Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Frederick Falkland to put up a refreshment stand on the southeast corner of Eighty-avenue and Seventy-second-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.)

The question being put on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

The same was carried by the following vote:

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Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of $200 in favor of each of ther regular reporters of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards; the warrants to be drawn on certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto.

(In the Board of Alderman, December twenty-nine adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor, the Mayor.)

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Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock.—6.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that Street Commissioner is directed to advertise for proposal for the building of a steam fire engine and tender for the use of Engine Company Number Twelve, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Barney was here called to the Chair.

Resolution, that permission be granted to George W Jenkins to use and occupy all that portion of the Tenth-avenue, included and lying between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, until the said avenue shall be required for public purposes, or until such avenue, between the points above indicated, shall have been ordered regulated and graded by the Common Council.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution be concurred in.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be

Canal Collectors—May They be Appointed Elsewhere than on the Line of the Canals.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

Whitlock vs. *Benton, Auditor.*—In this case, the Court below held that the authority given to the Canal Board to appoint Collectors of Tolls is not limited by any provision respecting the place where the persons appointed shall reside or have their office.

This branch of the Court now affirm that judgment, the Court, per BARNARD J., holding that it is in accordance with the plain and obvious import of the statute.

In the course of the opinion the Court says: A large number of canal boats come to New-York direct from, and go from New-York direct to, various points on the canals without breaking bulk. In view of this, and having regard for the interest of the State, the Canal Board have authorized clearances to and from the City, and have made tolls collectable at the City, and to provide for the proper collection of tolls and the granting of clearances in such cases, it is necessary that there should be a collector at the City of New-York. Various regulations of the Board show this. If it be argued that the power to appoint a collector of tolls, to have an office in a particular place depends upon the fact as to whether there are any tolls to be legally collected there, on the ground that if there are no tolls to be lawfully collected in a particular place, there can be no collector for them appointed for that place—assuming this to be so, then the converse of the proposition, viz: that if there are tolls to be collected in a particular place, then that the Board have power to appoint a collector in that place, must be true, also. Now, in the City of New-York, there are tolls to be collected, according to the regulations of the Board, which regulations do not, so far as we are aware, contravene any statute. As to the second ground: upon the examination of the provisions referred to, and various others, we do not find an inconsistency to exist to such an extent as to materially interfere with there being a Collector, having his office in the City of New-York. The duties of the Acting Commissioners are to be assigned by the Board; there is no difficulty in specifically assigning the overseeing of the office in the City of New-York to a particular Commissioner, and his certificate would be sufficient for the payment of office-rent, &c. The statute, so far as we can discover, does not prohibit the collection of tolls at places other than on the line of the canals. The regulations passed by the Board show that they have devised a mode for enforcing the collection of tolls in the City of New-York which is perfectly legal. There may possibly be some duties to be performed by a Collector having his office on the line of the canal, which could not arise in the City of New-York, so there may some duties arise at an office on the line which could not arise at another. This circumstance, however, certainly would not detract from the power to appoint a Collector, to have his office at a place where some of the duties of a Collector were to be performed.

The case has been before stated in the TIMES.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Doty vs. *Collins.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Margaret Gaudee vs. *John Gaudee.*—Counsel fee of $75 allowed. Motion for alimony denied.

Anna C. Smith vs. *John Smith.*—Motion for alimony and allowance denied.

Caroline Smith vs. *Samuel E. Smith.*—Counsel fee of $50 allowed and motion for alimony denied.

Sherwood vs. *Barton and others.*—Allowance of 5 per cent. ordered.

Devoe vs. *Austin et al.*—Motion denied.

In the matter of Teitner.—Reference ordered to take proof, etc., and to report with opinion.

Mills vs. *Potter et al.*—Injunction disolved, $10 costs.

Butler vs. *Dingee et. al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Van Wart et al. vs. *Prine.*—Settled.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Dare vs. *Wheatney et al.*—Judgment for defendants, dismissing the complaint, with costs. (See opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Hall vs. *Ely.*—Motion for stay of proceedings denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Ambassador—The Lakes of Killarney—Fortune's Frolic.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Garryowen, every hour. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Mason and Locksmith.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucretia Borgia.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—New Year's Festival.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Concert Saloon)—La Dame aux Camelias, (Camille.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our reports of Gen. Banks' operations yesterday, left his Mississippi River Expedition at Baton Rouge, about to advance against the rebel position at Port Hudson, fifteen miles above. We now have the important intelligence, by way of Memphis and Cairo, that Port Hudson was immediately captured, but whether any fighting was necessary to accomplish it does not appear. We judge not, however, from the fact that the capture is announced in the Vicksburgh *Whig*, of the 18th inst., while the date of our correspondence from Baton Rouge is the 17th. The place was, doubtless, evacuated by the rebels. Our dispatch this morning also makes the announcement that the expedition at last accounts was only twelve miles below Vicksburgh. Some of the Western correspondents insist that Vicksburgh has been evacuated by the rebels, and it will be recollected that a rumor to that effect prevailed in New-Orleans at the date of our latest letters from there. If so, the first work of Gen. Banks' Expedition is easily accomplished, and the Mississippi River is once more open to navigation throughout its entire navigable extent.

Gen. Grant, it is now positively stated, has fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie River,—the main body of his army having reached Holly Springs several days ago. It is now supposed that he will open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction and establish his base of supplies at Memphis.

We have further reports of the operations of Morgan with his guerrillas in Kentucky, some of which must be received with caution, as they are discredited at headquarters in Louisville. One report is that he, on Saturday, with 2,800 men, attacked a small force of National troops at Elizabethtown, probably capturing them. Another is that he, on Sunday, destroyed the trestlework on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Muldraugh's Hill, capturing six hundred National soldiers stationed there. No official report of this transaction had been received at last accounts, but its correctness was affirmed by other parties. This, of course, cuts off railroad communication with Nashville again.

The Chicago *Journal* gives the following interesting information regarding the disposition of the various detachments of the Federal forces in the vicinity where the rebels have recently been operating:—Col. Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin, was in command of the post at Holly Springs, and his force consisted of the Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Regiments, the Second Illinois Cavalry, and no artillery. Col. Murphy was tried by Court-martial some weeks ago, for evacuating Iuka, and abandoning public stores. The Court acquitted him, but Gen. Rosecrans, then in command in that vicinity, in reviewing the report of the Court, took exceptions to its verdict, and censured the Colonel severely for his conduct. At Coldwater, five miles this side of Holly Springs, the Ninetieth Illinois (Col. O'Meara's Irish Regiment.) has been on duty, and fears are entertained that the enemy have also captured them. At Waterford, eight miles south of Holly Springs, two other new Illinois regiments were stationed, but we don't know their names. Gen. McArthur, with his Division, was at Abbeville, twenty-two miles south of Holly Springs, and probably, on hearing of the rebel raid, immediately marched to therelief of Holly Springs. At Grand Junction, twenty-five miles north of Holly Springs, Lieut.-Col. McDermott, of the Michigan Fifteenth, was in command of two regiments, one from Illinois and his own. At Jackson, Tenn., Gen. Jerry Sullivan, of Indiana, is in command. At Corinth, Gen. Dodge, of Iowa, is commandant, and that place is now deemed stronger against an attack from the enemy than ever before.

Stuart and his rebel raiders have really got the worst of it for once. He, on Sunday night, with a force estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made an attempt to capture a depôt of stores at Fairfax Court-house, but without success. Gen. Stoughton, being apprised of his approach, made his dispositions to meet him, and Stuart was greeted on his appearance in the vicinity, by a volley of musketry from a party of our men in ambush, followed by a few shells from a battery planted for the purpose. The last heard of the rebels they were retreating through Vienna, closely pursued by Col. Wyndham's Cavalry Brigade.

There was great excitement at Alexandria, on Sunday evening, growing out of the exaggerated reports brought to that place by frightened teamsters and others, regarding the movements of the rebel cavalry at Dumfries and Occoquan. The rebels were reported to have approached within twelve miles of the city. The truth of the affair at Dumfries, however, was given in our special dispatch from Gen. Sigel's headquarters yesterday.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday says: "Washington is this forenoon replete with rumors that the rebels have reoccupied Winchester, Va., from which they retired a day or two since, on the approach of a small Union force under Col. Keyes. We presume this is likely to be so, as there was nothing in its occupation by Col. Keyes that indicated the purpose on his part, or that of the officer commanding our main body of troops, to hold the town at this time. So we think it not unlikely that having reconnoitered the country around the town, Col. K. promptly fell back towards Harper's Ferry.

A dispatch from headquarters says, that notwithstanding the presence of our gunboats in the Rappahannock, the enemy has of late procured large supplies of cattle, horses and forage from the Peninsula counties. Last week Gen. Pleasanton captured 150 head of cattle which had been thus collected, *en route* for Leeds. An officer of Longstreet's Staff, who had crossed into King George County, for the purpose of getting married, was taken by Gen. Pleasanton. His two groomsmen escaped. The citizens of the Peninsula state that they have lost 10,000 contrabands since the beginning of the war.

Under date of Pilot Knob, Dec. 24, Col. J. B. Gray telegraphs: "Col. Lindsay has just returned from his scout. He drove a gang of guerrillas into the hands of another scout from Rolla, who killed ten of them, among them some of the worst characters in the country. He also found and broke up the rebel mail line between St. Louis and Little Rock."

Gen. Herron telegraphs to headquarters at St. Louis that among the killed and wounded at Prairie Grove was Lieut.-Col. Chappell, of St. Louis County, Mo. He belonged to Col. Stein's Regiment.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states, that Gen. McClellan has received orders from Washington to make this City his headquarters. Two or three high officers, within a day or two past, are said to have been instructed to report to him preliminary to their joining Gen. Burnside.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Etna*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday, we have advices from Europe four days later than were received by the *Europa*. The President's Message was generally commented upon by the English Press. It is mainly discussed in relation to his scheme to liberate the slaves, which is regarded as impracticable. It was reported that the United States steamer *Tuscarora* had overhauled the steamer *Thistle*, when leaving Madeira for Nassau, and that the British war steamer *Leopard* tried to stop her afterward, to learn what the *Tuscarora* had done, but the *Thistle* would not stop. Slidell is said to have had another interview with the French Emperor. Drouyn de l'Huys and Persigny, it is understood, favor the South. The Liverpool cotton market was dull. Breadstuffs were firmer, but Provisions were still tending downward. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

On Wednesday last, the 24th inst., the State Department received a dispatch from our Minister at Japan, dated Nov. 22, ult. It came to San Francisco by the first vessel of a new steamship line between Japan and that port, and left San Francisco on the 23d, to reach here on the 24th inst.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The election of C. W. Ridley, as Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department for the Harlem District, was approved. The Comptroller sent in a communication stating that in adjusting his accounts for the year, the following appropriations appear not to be wanting: Balance of interest on Volunteers' Family Aid Fund bonds, $18,536 73; interest on Union Defence Fund bonds, $26,867; salary of Messenger to Unsafe Building Commission, $800; deficiences of salaries, $933 33—total, $47,137 06, which can be met by the balance in the General Fund, if the appropriations shall be made. The paper was laid over. The balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday was reported to be $2,320,951 02. The communication from the Central Park Commission, sent in on last Saturday, was presented from Committee and laid on the table. Mr. Froment's resolution to appropriate $5,000 for the relief of the Fredericksburgh wounded who may arrive here, was taken up and referred to the Committee on National Affairs. Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor's veto of the resolution to increase the salary of the President of the Croton Board to $5,000 per annum, and to increase three or four salaries of subordinate officers in that department, came up, and met with strenuous opposition from Mr. Jones. After some discussion, the Board concurred in overruling the veto. Subsequently, the Mayor's veto of the appointment of 162 Commissioners of Deeds was taken up and overruled. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

There were, during the past week, 368 deaths in this city and county, including 77 men, 92 women, 95 boys, 104 girls, 167 adults, 199 children, 172 males, 196 females, and 4 colored persons. Of the principal diseases, consumption numbered 54 victims; infantile complaints, 69; typhoid fever, 16; scarlet fever, 12; inflammation of lungs, 28; and bronchitis, 14. There were four cases of premature birth, and four deaths from old age. During the week there were 29 deaths in the public institutions, and 32 interments in the Potter's Field.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a young woman named Mary Demarest, 19 years of age, was beaten to death, at No. 33 Howard-street, by a tailor named Patrick Boyle. The offender was promptly arrested, and, upon the rendition of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury yesterday, Coroner Wildey held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The ship *George Griswold*, which is loading with breadstuffs and provisions for the suffering poor of Lancashire, has received some seven thousand barrels of flour, and a considerable quantity of corn, bacon and pork. She will take about four thousand barrels more, and be ready to sail probably inside of a week.

The Eighteenth United States Infantry, Col. H. B. Carrington, is now recruited to its full strength, 2,400 men. Its headquarters will hereafter be at Nashville, Tenn.

The United States ship *Saratoga* arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from the West Coast of Africa, where she has been stationed for the last two years. Notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the station, not one of the officers or crew that were taken out in the ship died. The following is a list of the officers of the ship: Commodore Wm. M. Glendy: Lieutenants, Jos. S. Skerrett, F. M. Ramsay and D. A. Beardslee; Surgeon, W. D. Harrison; Paymaster, J. N. Carpenter; Boatswain, George Smith; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Carpenter, John W. Stinsman; Sailmaker, Geo. W. Frankland; Commodore's Secretary, W. H. Macauley; Paymaster's Clerk, Benj. R. Shekell; Master's-Mate, L. E. Rogers. The *Saratoga* was relieved by the ship *St. Louis*. Her crew will be paid off and discharged, and the vessel will remain at the Philadelphia Navy-yard to undergo the necessary repairs.

The new County jail, at Elizabeth, N. J., will shortly be "to let" unless somebody will do something wicked. The Grand Jury, at its last session, only found four bills, and it is by no means sure that all who are indicted will be convicted.

There was renewed buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday. The speculation runs on the Railway shares, of which the sales are very large. Gold Coin left off 132¾ ₱ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company were higher than before the capture of the *Ariel*; last price 136 ₱ cent. Exchange 146@145½; Money 6 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday. Prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Pork, Lard, Bacon, Rio Coffee, Hay, Hops, Whisky and New-Orleans Molasses were in good request, at uniform rates. Transactions in Sugars, Rice, Seed, Spices, Fish, Fruit, Wool, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco were limited. Oils were rather more sought after. The Freight market was very quiet.

The Live Stock Markets are generally crowded again this week. Cattle and hogs are largely in excess of present wants. The dead meat markets are filled to overflowing with all kinds of animals and large quantities of poultry, which causes a lighter demand for live stock. The cattle trade was very dull at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and common stock was selling ½c. lower than one week ago, and hard to work off at any price. Some very fat, premium steers were sold at 11c. ₱ lb., dressed weight, to be ascertained after killing. A few others brought 10c., below which there was a great falling off, good retailing steers selling at about 8c., and the poorer grades all the way from 5c. to 7c., with a large proportion of the $4,000 on sale left over for to-day. Hogs are coming in faster than they can be used, and prices are declining.

Gen. Burnside and the People.

The fact is unmistakable that, in spite of the Fredericksburgh repulse, Gen. Burnside holds his ground firmly, both with army and people. The cries for his displacement, raised by some of the peculiar admirers of his predecessor, have nowhere found response. The overwhelming feeling is that Gen. Burnside still is the man, of all others, for the mighty work in hand.

Why is this? How happens it that one of the most grievous defeats of the war has strengthened rather than weakened the leader who declares himself alone responsible for it? The answer is not difficult. The fact comes from the renewed demonstration that Gen. Burnside is possessed of the qualities in which our generalship hitherto has been most deficient—*boldness* and *energy*. The same strenuous spirit which he so notably displayed amid the raging waters of Hatteras and before the batteries of Roanoke and the intrenchments of Newbern, is again recognized in the promptness with which, when this last command was put upon him, he decided upon his plan—in the swiftness with which he performed the march required by his change of base—in the daring with which he crossed the river in the very face of the enemy—in the nerve with which, for the live-long day, he maintained that terrible conflict for the heights—and in the prompt decision and execution by which, when nothing further could be done, the stream was so successfully recrossed, and the army saved. Though the reverse produced disappointment and a certain gloom, it could no more obscure the heroic traits of the leader than of the army itself. These in both are more conspicuous than ever before, and give better promise than aught else of final success.

There is no necessity of making any invidious comparison between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Burnside. It is enough to know this one broad difference between the two: the one is preëminently a man of caution, the other of boldness. Nature made this difference, and no education could have changed it. It may be granted ever so freely that McClellan has the superior science; yet science may exercise itself in espying impediments and mustering objections, and so hinder rather than facilitate. It is very sure to do this where the natural predisposition so prompts. Education may improve, but never transforms the original cast of the man. McClellan is constitutionally wary and circumspect. His predominant quality is prudence. This does not necessarily unfit him for great generalship. Many of the celebrated Generals of history, like Fabius Maximus, Turenne, Villars, and even Marlborough, were men ruled first of all by caution. But, unfortunately, this sort of generalship is suited only to the kind of war which is the very opposite to that which we are actually waging. We mean the defensive instead of the offensive. Fabius Maximus could thwart Hannibal by delay, but delay would be our ruin. Marlborough, protecting Germany, could manage to fight only five pitched battles during ten campaigns; but, in our situation, ten campaigns are an impossibility. It is our business to invade, not to repel—to push on, not to ward off. While vigilance and caution are the special necessities of our rebel enemies, we find *our* only conditions of success in boldness and vigor. It is precisely because Burnside excels in these qualities that the Government, the army and the people, desire, in spite of present adversity, that the chief command should remain in his hands.

Gen. McClellan was leader of the army of the Potomac for fifteen months. During all that period he fought but two *offensive* battles of any account—that of Williamsburgh and that of Hanover Junction; the first of these was entered upon by his subordinates in his absence, and contrary to his expectation, while the other took place at a distance, and turned upon a contingency. The battle of Fair Oaks was purely defensive, and a surprise at that. The seven days' battles, as they are called, beginning with Gaines Mills, and ending with Malvern Hill, were all purely defensive. The two battles in Maryland—South Mountain and Antietam—though McClellan made the immediate attack, were yet really defensive in their character, for their object was to resist an advance. When he had accomplished that defensive object, and the occasion demanded him to take at once the offensive, and pursue the enemy, he remained motionless. It is impossible to find in all history another instance of an army prosecuting a war, in a military sense aggressive, for such a period, without giving—we say *giving* not taking—more pitched battles. The commanders of the Western Departments have made a very different show. They have given offensive battles in dozens of instances, and to that, more than anything else, is due the fact that our arms have made so much greater progress there than in the East.

The wonder is that the public mind should have so long remained patient under the manifest absurdity of conducting offensive warfare on defensive principles. It is not strange that there is no disposition to return to it. The people have made up their minds for terrible assaults and great risks under Burnside. They are ready to trust everything to his bold, strenuous, on-pushing spirit. Though he may not be master of all military knowledge, they believe him to have quite enough for the real necessities of the occasion. Their observation of the war thus far, notwithstanding all their original reverence for high West Point science, has brought them well up to the Wellington doctrine, that, "after all, it is *hard pounding*, mainly, that does the business." Having seen quite enough of the other style, they now want to see this tried; and they believe Burnside is just the man to do it. Of course it will cost blood; but better that than consuming disease. It would take half a dozen Fredericksburghs to make up the death figure of Chickahominy swamps. Of course, too, defeats may be expected as well as victories. When they come, the people will endure them manfully, if incurred honorably. Give them simply the certainty that there has been, and will continue to be, hard fighting, on the ordinary military principles observed by hard fighters, and it is all they ask. They want no better assurance of ultimate triumph, whatever the occasional reverses; for they know that they are stronger than the enemy, and that, if their superior strength is duly put forth, it must win in the end. It is inaction that has been killing us, and it is action that will save us.

The Ariel Affair.

The affair of the *Ariel* continues to excite deep feeling in this community. And well it may. It is the highest aim yet ventured by the rebel privateersman, and comes nearest the vital interests of our commerce. The disappointment of not receiving a million dollars in gold at the time when it was expected, amounts to a great deal with its owners, who have obligations to meet, and involves a multitude of other disappointments in its train which anyone possessing the slightest knowledge of a commercial community can readily understand. Wider even than this is the circle of injurious results in the threatened rise in the rates of insurance (war risk) on American bottoms, and the consequent serious drawback on American shipping interests.

But there is no more reason for putting up the war risks on vessels bound to the Carribean Sea or the Gulf of Mexico, than on those seeking the passage of the North Atlantic. The privateer is, by calling, a rover of the seas, and his game is to appear always in a quarter wholly unexpected by his intended victims. The tendency, therefore, will be to advance the war risk on all American vessels liable to be overhauled by the bold cruiser. The increase in the rates may not be put on as proposed. If it should be, it will, in the end, react on the Insurance Companies by loss of business, wound deeply our shipping interests, and by throwing our imports into a limited number of bottoms, mostly foreign, add an extra cost to the already high price of foreign merchandise consumed in the country.

It is useless to deny that what we have learned of the *Alabama* proves her a much more formidable enemy than she has heretofore been considered. A letter written by one of her (English) officers, dated Oct. 30, and published in the Liverpool papers, states that up to that date the *Alabama* had "taken about twenty vessels, laden with every article almost that the countries of the world produce, and they have all been destroyed except one or two." But these earlier victims of the *Alabama* were all sailing vessels, and their escape from a steamer that had once sighted them was hardly possible. In the case of the *Ariel*, however, a very different capacity and power were needed for success. The *Ariel* is a steamer, and carried a light armament, as if with a sort of vague belief on the part of her owner and officers that she could defend herself—else why go armed at all? But the account of her capture by the *Alabama* shows how futile would have been her resistance to the privateer. The latter could sail all round the former in a few hours' run, without putting on her full power of steam; and as for guns, she carriee the best that English foundries can turn out, and of as heavy metal as 100-pounders.

There is another fact established in regard to the *Alabama*. If Capt. Jones is right in regard to her speed, we have not a vessel of war, save the *Vanderbilt*, that is capable of overhauling and capturing her in the open sea. And so stringently is the law of neutral territory enforced on us, nowhere else than in the open sea can our vessels hope to fall in with her. Capt. Semmes understands perfectly the advantages of his vessel, and is reported to have boasted to the people of the *Ariel* that "what ships he could not whip he could run away from." We would that our Navy Department could reach the practical point that Semmes so cleverly sets forth and acts on. Speed is quite as valuable as power in certain arenas of conflict. And it is quite evident now, if it never was before, that we must have vessels that can outsail the *Alabama* and catch her. It is an authentic statement we have that a New-York ship-builder recently visited Washington with the model of a vessel of war that combined great speed with power, which he desired to recommend to the Department. But, after listening patiently to his propositions, the Chief dismissed the subject with the remark that "the Government cared little for *speed* in a fighting ship." We submit, now, that this error of the Government must be instantly abandoned.

Judge Taney on the Rights of the Negro.—The Rochester *Union and Advertiser* rebukes us for quoting Judge Taney as holding the opinion that "the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." We beg leave to correct our Rochester critic. What we charged upon Judge Taney was, that he had "*libeled our fathers*" by imputing to *them* this opinion. It is true, as the *Union* says, that the Judge is frequently denounced for having uttered this sentiment concerning negro rights himself; but we have not fallen into that error. In the opinion on the Dred Scott case, Judge Taney was referring to the sentiments that prevailed concerning the negro at the time of the Declaration of Independence, both among the English and the people of this country; and he described them by saying:

"They had *for more than a century before been regarded* as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they *had no right which the white man was bound to respect*; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandize and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it. *This opinion was at that time fixed and universal* in the civilized portion of the white race," &c.

But though Judge Taney did not give this as his own opinion, we think he overstated most grossly the opinion that prevailed concerning the negro at the time referred to.

Recompense of Courage.—We have yet seen no public recognition of the heroism of the volunteers who so undauntedly crossed the Rappahannock in open boats, and dislodged the sharpshooters, thus alone enabling the bridges to be finished, and our army to pass over. All things considered, it was perhaps the most gallant achievement of the war. Its glory was in no wise affected by the unfortunate issue of the battle which followed. It ought to have been immediately recognized by the promotion of some, at least, of the brave men, on the spot, or by the presentation to the entire number of medals that should serve as a memorial of the deed.

It has always been one of the defects of American armies that individual emulation in the rank and file has not been properly encouraged. True, the spirit of our democratic institutions is opposed to any badges of distinction—any external insignia that shall indicate that one man is, in any respect, superior to another. This answers well in civil life, but it does not satisfy the requirements of the most effective military service. It is the experience of every nation that heroic behavior in the battle-field is greatly stimulated by the expectation that it will be recognized and deservedly honored. There is no deed of daring which an English soldier will shrink from that he may possess the Victoria Cross, or the French soldier, that he may wear the emblem of the Legion of Honor. Human nature is the same everywhere, and always finds satisfaction in human praise in some form. There is no American soldier who would not prize a tribute to his heroism—nor one who would not cherish it with worthy pride through life, and transmit it as a treasure to his children. Nothing could be better calculated to inspire in our soldiers the love of great actions than thus signalizing such actions.

It behooves our Government to be more attentive to this point. This fostering the love of heroic actions has much to do with the military spirit and genuine efficiency of the army. It is not only the privilege, but it is the positive duty of the Government always to recompense signal courage in some appropriate way. Months ago, Congress provided for the preparation of two hundred medals, to be assigned to privates who should earn them by special gallantry. The number was absurdly small; but small as it was, no such medals have yet been distributed. This neglect cannot too soon be corrected; and the number of medals should be multiplied at least tenfold. Honor as well as justice dictates it.

Grant's Retreat—The Position of Rosecrans.—We learn from the Southwest that Gen. Grant has begun to withdraw from his Mississippi campaign, and that he is compelled to change his base to Memphis. He has fallen back to Holly Springs, and will now go to work repairing the railroad from Memphis to Grand Junction. Until this work is completed he will not be able to do anything with his army—neither take Jackson, Miss., and threaten Vicksburgh in the rear, not yet create any diversion in favor of Rosecrans, who is closely beleagured in Nashville by the most powerful rebel army outside of Virginia.

We are not surprised to hear of the ill luck that has befallen Gen. Grant. We have insisted from the commencement of his campaign that it was a blunder, and could only end as it has ended—in the destruction of his line of communications with Columbus and Cairo, and the enforced change of his base to the Mississippi at Memphis. He has lost several weeks of valuable time, a very large amount of Government stores and not a few men, by not conforming his movement at first to the plainest dictates of military prudence.

Luckily, Gen. Grant's mistake will not, in all probability, seriously derange the movements in progress to take Vicksburgh and open the Mississippi River, as two other military and naval columns are operating on that line. The situation on the Lower Mississippi, despite Grant's retrograde, looks as encouraging as we could wish it. We are only sorry the favorable aspect is not general.

We are compelled to record again our apprehension that Gen. Rosecrans is about to feel the full power of rebel strategy and rebel battle, and under circumstances that are by no means as bright as we could desire. The rebel raid into Kentucky is disastrous to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The City of Louisville is Gen. Rosecrans' base of supplies; but he is as completely cut off from that city as Gen. Grant has been from Columbus; and his case is worse in this, that Gen. Rosecrans has no new base to turn to, as Grant has. The Cumberland River does not rise; but even if it were full, its banks are occupied by rebels, and Rosecrans could not use it.

In addition to these well-authenticated facts, there is a brood of unwelcome rumors, such as that of a general movement of guerrillas on Paducah and Smithland and other important towns on the Lower Ohio, (a movement that flanks and threatens Rosecrans,) the evacuation of Island No. 10, New-Madrid, and the blowing up of the magazine at the latter place—which united make a showing bad enough to detract largely from the encouragement that Banks' and Sherman's movements give us. If Rosecrans shall thwart the rebel schemes for the capture of Nashville and the destruction of his army, our cause will be triumphant.

Knocking at Vicksburgh Again.—It seems that Gen. Banks is pushing on the work of opening up the Mississippi. The news this morning, *vid* Memphis, is, that a heavy naval and military expedition from New-Orleans—the naval portion under Admiral Farragut—was within a few miles of Vicksburgh some days ago, and it has probably by this time begun the second effort to reduce that stronghold. Port Hudson, some miles above Baton Rouge, where the rebels had strong works, and where considerable resistance was anticipated, had succumbed—whether by surrender, evacuation or after a battle, is not stated; but our correspondent, writing from New-Orleans on the 19th, said that there was then a rumor there that the rebels had evacuated their Port Hudson fortifications.

We trust that Gen. Sherman's military and naval force which started *down* the Mississippi to operate upon Vicksburgh will be enabled to cooperate with Farragut's fleet, which has gone *up* the river for the same purpose. At the last attack there were cooperating fleets above and below; but neither of them were aided by a land force that could be made of any use. We believe that this time the ascending and descending fleets are accompanied by transports bearing troops enough to make the success of the combined assault morally certain; and that after its capture, they will be able to leave a garrison strong enough to hold the place against any force the rebels have or can bring into Mississippi.

We are not well informed now what troops the rebels have at Vicksburgh. We know they have extensive lines of earthworks and batteries, and probably men enough to operate their guns. Van Dorn and Price may be within call, though our dispatches say it is believed that Van Dorn is as high up as Bolivar, in Tennessee. The army that Grant drove before him when he advanced to Holly Springs, was not very formidable; and nearly all the other rebel troops in the Southwest, we believe, are at Murfreesboro, preparing to operate against Nashville.

The rapidity with which Farragut's expedition has been got up, and has gone about its work, may have taken the rebels by surprise, and found them badly prepared. If once Vicksburgh falls, the heavy labor on the Mississippi will be over, though we may yet have a good deal of annoying work in repressing rebel cannoneers on the shore, who at a hundred points may interfere with our peaceful commerce. We predicted the other day that the opening of the Mississippi would be the first gift of the New-Year to the nation. New-Year's Day, however, may not come before the great river of North America is again the common property of its people.

Stuart's Newby Raid.—Stuart's Cavalry appear to have met with bad luck in their raid, which began on Saturday last, at Dumfries, on Quantico Creek, extended up to Occoquan, on the stream of that name, and from thence to Fairfax Court-house, and on to Vienna, at which point we lose sight of them. At the three first named places they had fights with small bodies of our troops, and all along the route they had skirmishes with our cavalry, and in each case they had very hard work to save their bacon. They gained nothing except a few unsuspecting prisoners and a few wagons. Our cavalry was very promptly sent in pursuit and checked them at every point, and our infantry forces also helped to head them off.

One of our excitable cotemporaries yesterday announced, in its dispatch concerning this raid, that "Stuart had got entirely *around* Burnside's Army;" that "Stuart's successes in these affairs were never partial," &c. We don't see that he got around Burnside's Army, by any means; and we don't see why such sensational exaggerations should be given currency at present. We suppose it is because the statement *was* untrue that it received the approval of the censor at Washington.

The New Provisional Court in Louisiana.—It may be safely said that no single Judge in the Union has so broad a scope of power as has been devolved by the President upon Judge Peabody, of this City, in his capacity as head of the Provisional Court just established in New-Orleans. It embraces all cases of law, equity, revenue and admiralty—everything, in fact, of which either the State or the Federal Courts have formerly taken cognizance. His judgments, moreover, are to be final and conclusive. Nothing but the anomalous and extraordinary condition of affairs in that State could justify the investment of any single Judge with functions and powers of such magnitude. It is to be trusted that the emergency which imposed this necessity will soon pass away, and the regular judicial tribunals be reinstated. Meantime we may consider it fortunate that a jurist of the ability and probity and devoted loyalty of Judge Peabody has been selected for a place involving such great responsibilities.

Booth at the Brooklyn Academy.—Mr. Stuart's brief season at the Brooklyn Academy closed successfully on Saturday night, with Mr. Edwin Booth as *Shylock* and *Petruchio*. The house was well filled, and we are glad to learn that the encouragement afforded Mr. Stuart has been such that he will shortly lease the Academy for a season of six, and possibly ten nights.

If the scenic properties at this establishment were at all in proportion to the beauty and convenience of the house, or the commodiousness of the stage, managers would find it a less difficult task to present pieces in an attractive manner. As it is now, a company of the highest talent is necessarily cramped and, dwarfed by the complete insufficiency of the facilities afforded by the Directors.

Mr. Booth is a favorite with the Brooklynites, and, with a single exception, has fully realized the expectations of his admirers during this season. After the first night, whereon he contended against a strong prejudice Forrest-ward in the audience, he carried the house with him, was enthusiastically applauded, and called again and again before the curtain.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Indications of a Change in French Policy—Purpose of the Emperor to Interfere in our Affairs—Language of the Ministerial Press and Enforced Silence of the Liberal Journals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

It really seems as if the French Government were seeking to place itself in a position of hostility to the Government of the United States. There is neither logic nor reason in such a line of policy on the part of the French Government; but both logic and reason must bow before facts. I know that the surroundings of the head of the Government, and the people of the Ministries, are against us, and would gladly see our power annihilated; but these people are mostly the descendants of a nobility in decadence, who oppose a republic on an abstract principle, and who, besides having a debt of vengeance to cancel against the name, believe, no doubt honestly, that a successful republic is an impossibility. How far the head of the Government may share in these opinions, we do not know; we only know that the French people universally believe that His Majesty has fallen frankly into this current of ideas, and that from a friend of the Union he has gradually become an enemy. This change they attribute to a variety of causes, the most important of which are, the liens which now naturally attach the people of the United States to the Orleans family, and the growing popularity of that family; the standing menace which a successful republic offers to the vitality of the principle on which his dynasty reposes; the conviction that the separation of the Union is final; and, lastly, that he is intriguing with the agents of the Southern Confederacy for commercial and political advantages of the highest importance for France.

This seems to be the general opinion of the French people in regard to their Government. What are the facts in support of this theory? What new indications have we that the French Government has fallen into a line of policy opposed to the interests of the Union?

The attempt of France to drag England and Russia into an offer of mediation was, in view of the time and the terms in which it was made, if not an act of hostility, at least not an act of friendship, notwithstanding the protestations of friendly sentiments which accompanied it.

Since the refusal of Russia and England to enter this negotiation, the French Government, in face of the fact pointed out by Russia and England that such an offer would only irritate the American people and operate contrary to the objects aimed at, has constantly been urging the necessity of a mediation through the columns of its official and semi-official journals.

But what is more important and more significant still, the *Moniteur* of yesterday morning gives a very strong indication that the French Government is going to make the offer of an armistice alone. The following words occur in the Bulletin of the official paper:

"The Chamber of Commerce of Elbeuf has addressed to the Minister of Commerce and Public Works a letter, dated the 24th of November, in which, after showing the advantages which would have been secured by the mediation in the United States proposed by the Government of the Emperor, and the sentiments of humanity which dictated that offer, the Chamber prays His Excellency, M. ROUHER, to convey to the Emperor its gratitude. The Chamber of Commerce, confident in the [illegible] of the Government, expresses the hope that this object, so nobly entertained, will not be abandoned. The Chamber of St. Quentin has adopted a resolution conceived in the same sense."

Now, Chambers of Commerce are generally intelligent, and always conservative bodies, and it is not probable that these Chambers would have voluntarily placed themselves on record in the columns of the *Moniteur* in the language here quoted. To all those acquainted with the physiognomy of the *Moniteur*, this announcement in the form published bears a suspicious look, and we should not be surprised to find it the preliminary parade to a renewed offer of mediation.

But this is not all. The official and semi-official papers, and especially the official paper, seem to have organized a campaign against Gen. BUTLER—in other words, they have combined to make out a case against him. I may go further, and state it as a fact, as the following circumstance will show. A few weeks ago, at the time when the news arrived that Gen. BUTLER was compelling all citizens to take an oath either for or against the Government of the United States, one of the liberal papers took up more warmly than the rest the defence of Gen. BUTLER, and the result was that the editorial bureau was visited by one of the agents of the Minister of the Interior, who informed the political director of the journal that his policy on the American question was anti-French, and that it was in the interest of the French Government to depreciate Gen. BUTLER in the public esteem. That very day, a lengthy article, explaining the difficulties of Gen. BUTLER'S position at New-Orleans, and defending his conduct, was suppressed from the columns of the paper in question; but a proof-sheet of the article was obtained by an American gentleman, who sent it, with an explanatory note, to Gen. BUTLER.

These same recommendations in regard to Gen. BUTLER were made in the offices of other journals, and the thing is now so well understood in the Press, that no voice is any longer heard on the side of the General. I ought to add that the same agent of the Government who gives instructions to the Press in regard to affairs in Louisiana, never fails to add a word about Mexico, on which subject, also, the Ministry does not hesitate to say the course of the liberal journals is opposed to French interests, and needs to be modified—in other words, their steps, in order to be patriotic and in the right line, should be shaped after those of the *Moniteur*.

The result is that the liberal Press not only modifies its tone, as ordered, but remains as nearly silent on Louisianian and Mexican affairs as possible. Not so, however, the official and semi-official Press; and here, where the Ministerial orders are obeyed with alacrity, we can see exactly what the Government desires. Thus, for example, the *Moniteur* contained yesterday morning a letter perporting to come from New-Orleans, which said to the reader in a disguised form, "See what a deplorable condition of things unless we intervene." This letter declared that 40,000 negroes had already been liberated, and were beyond the control of the National authorities; that Gen. WEITZEL was traveling through a rich district, with the object of liberating negroes and seizing sugar; that 100,000 other negroes would be liberated by him, and that the condition of the foreign population at New-Orleans, 40,000 in number, was one of constant fear. Indeed, outrages upon French citizens had already been committed by these freed negroes, and the probability was that the negroes would soon have complete control over unhappy Louisiana.

The *Constitutionnel* of yesterday also contained a letter purporting to be written at New-Orleans, but which bore positive evidence of having been written at Paris, which was nothing else than a long argument to show the necessity of a French intervention in Louisiana. Like the letter of the official paper, it laid great emphasis on the sinister and gloomy crisis which seemed to be coming on the State, and which the Federal Government appeared to be either unwilling or unable to avert.

Now all these indications are taken by the French people as proof positive that their Government is hostile to the Union, and either desires the success of the rebellion, or else intends to interfere directly in American affairs. The *Indépendance Belge*, for example, expresses surprise that the American Minister at Paris did not protest against the manner in which the *Moniteur* spoke of the joy of the citizens of New-Orleans when the French fleet of protection arrived there.

Whatever may be the intentions of the French Government toward us, it is important that these indications should be put before the American public, in order that they may be forewarned against any surprise—making at the same time the reserve that it still seems illogical and impossible that the French Government could seriously contemplate putting itself into a position of hostility to the United States.

If we look back at the history of these demonstrations of apparent hostility to the cause of the Union, we find that the first thought of offering an armistice was engendered by the first Democratic meeting in New-York which resolved upon the reorganization of that party, and the offering of an opposition to the measures of the National Government. We find further, that these demonstrations on the part of France have grown *pari passu* with the successes of the Democratic Party in the States, and that these divisions and bickerings in the North have now arrived at such a state that France believes she can act about as she pleases on the American continent. Thus the world is offered the pitiable spectacle of a proud people torn and divided by local quarrels, while foreign nations are not only insulting them, but adding injury to insult by interfering in their affairs.

The number of your paper which contained the important correspondence on Mexican affairs was not interrupted at the French frontier. Several late numbers of the *Herald*, however, have been stopped off account of its statements on Mexican affairs.

I must take this place to acknowledge the receipt from an anonymous correspondent at New-York, of a lot of valuable documents on the Mexican question, addressed to the Prince NAPOLEON and M. JULES FAVRE, and to assure him that they have been safely delivered to their proper addresses. These documents may, in fact, prove highly valuable to these two distinguished speakers in the coming debates in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. MALAKOFF.

FROM HAVANA.

Nine Steamers to be Sent from Spain for Cuba, to Prevent the Slave Trade, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

It appears that the Government at Madrid are about to send out to this island nine steamers (schooners,) as soon as possible, intended expressly for an active vigilance along the coast, with strict orders to their commanding officers to carry out with decision the intentions of the Government. What those intentions are, it would not require a prophet to determine; they can only refer to the slave traffic, which has taken gigantic proportions during the late administration of the island. The present Captain-General has set his face entirely against it, and already one or two of the principal speculators in this inhuman but lucrative business, have been spoken to upon the subject.

Gen. DULCE has begun the work of reform by an order of great importance for the future welfare of the island, I mean the formation of public schools of a superior kind, where a useful education will be gafforded gratuitously. It is ordered that there be established in the chief town of each district a college of superior instruction, to be supported at the expense of the Corporation, the number of them to correspond to the number of Capitals of Districts, one for each Capital, with the exception of Havana, where three colleges are to be established. The staff of instruction to consist of a Director and as many assistants as each Corporation may think necessary for its college. The following are the branches ordered to be taught: Religion, reading, grammar, arithmetic, geography, cosmography, history, particularly that of Spain and the Island of Cuba, sacred history, writing, lineal drawing and book-keeping.

The new Captain-General, since his arrival, has been indefatigable, and evidently shows that he is a real working-man, what Secretary STANTON would call "a live man." He sees to everything, and his activity has occasioned no small flutter among the host of lazy officials who crowd the public offices. Several changes have taken place, and some have resigned of their own accord rather than await a dismissal. Whether the new Captain-General will be a favorite with the *beau monde* of Havana, it would be impossible as yet to say, his sojourn having been as yet of so short a duration, but if not so much of a courtier as SERRANO, he makes up for this, with the fashionables a deficiency, by a greater zeal in the discharge of his duties, and a determination to make others work also. As an instance of his wish to know all with his own eyes, I have been told by parties that he has been seen of an evening walking about the city, simply dressed, and only attended by two aids-de-camp. He is also brushing up the army, and all of the military, from the General down to the drummer-boy, are now on their best behavior. LARA.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 28.

This morning a fire occurred in Portsmouth, destroying five dwellings, situated on Crawford-street. Particulars not received.

Last night four contrabands were brought to Fortress Monroe, implicated in the killing of a white man at Newport's News, whose name is unknown. Two rebel prisoners, arrested for having firearms upon them after being recently paroled, were also brought in.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 29.

Sailed, ship *John Tuckur*. Callao.

Trade is dull. Sales 300 bbls. Alcohol, at 70c.@71c.; 200 bbls. Whisky, 40c.@42c.; Pure Spirits, 38c.; Candles, 18c. Hard Coal, $18. Crushed Sugar, 14c.

The Agent of the Mail Steamship Company refuses to deliver freights received per *Constitution* until the consignees' bonds indemnify them against loss in case SEEMES should recover the bonds exacted from the *Ariel*.

The steamer *Oregon* sailed on Saturday for Guaymas, with 100 passengers and a quantity of machinery for the Mexican Silver Mines.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Legislature met to-day. L. C. MARVIN, Radical Emancipattonist, was elected Speaker of the House by 24 majority. G. B. PRATT, Emancipationist, was elected Secretary of the Senate. Mr. RICHARDSON, in the Senate, introduced a resolution declaring that all Emancipationists are favorable to compensated emancipation, as enunciated by the President, which was unanimously adopted.

Ex-Gov. Hicks Appointed Senator from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Governor of Maryland to-day commissioned Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS as Senator, to represent the State of Maryland in the United States Senate, until the next meeting of the Legislature, in place of Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, deceased.

A New Blockade Runner at St. Johns.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 29.

The screw steamer *Princess Royal* arrived here on the 26th, thirteen days from London. She is about 400 tons register, and has a cargo of 800 tons. She took in here 200 tons of coal and a few tons of codfish. She sails to-morrow, it is alleged for Halifax. She is a splendid vessel and well adapted for running the blockade.

— Gen. Blunt, who is handling the rebels in Arkansas so roughly, was born in Trenton, Maine, and twenty-four years ago was working for his board and attending school in Ellsworth.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Holiday Presents
of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
Highest Premium,
World's Fair, London, 1863.
See the recent improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ay Champagne—Moet & Chandon's light, true flavored, and of an agreeable sweetness, in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Dry Cabinet—The finest dry champagne, and first parcel, shipped to us by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, quarts only.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Verzenay Champagne—From the vaults of Moet & Chandon, pronounced the choicest Verzenay in this country.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Vin Imperial.—The most perfect vintage of this celebrated Champagne from Moet and Chandon, we are now offering in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Sparkling Mo elle.—From Messrs. Henkell & Co., in superior order.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Stilton and Chedder Cheese,
Per *Scotia*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Scotch Oat-Meal and Lochfine Herring, per *Glad Tidings*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS,
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 13 Pen	5 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No. 169 Broadway.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
which is sure to cure them.

Rowell & Wathan's Colorine
Will color the hair the most natural, durable and beautiful of any extant, and without any trouble, wash, or other preparation. Factory, No. 124 Grand-st., Brooklyn. Depot, No. 42 John-st. Sold by Druggists and Hairdressers generally.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No Holiday Gift compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times; it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50. Microscope sent postage paid for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., (third floor,) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway by L. Althoff, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland, 957, corner 23d-st.; Low, 823.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

DRAKE—WEST.—In this City, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at the Madison square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. E. B. DRAKE, of Illinois, to Miss HETTY R. WEST, of this City.

DIED.

BAYLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 27, THOMAS BAYLIS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 10 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

CONNOLLY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 27, ISABELLA STILWELL, eldest child of Charles M. and Fanny A. Connolly, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CARTWRIGHT.—At the Ebbett House, Washington, D. C., on Friday, 26th inst., of erysipelas on the brain, superinduced by wounds received at the battle of Gaines' Hill, June 25, 1862, Capt. THOS. W. CARTWRIGHT, Jr., Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) aged 20 years and 22 days.

The officers and members of the above regiment, and the officers of the Irish Brigade, now in this City, also the officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, and the friends and acquaintances of the family in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Capt. Thomas W. Cartwright, Sr., No. 258 West 29th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 31st inst. Funeral services will take place at the 18th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 8th and 9th avs., at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish, though they sleep in dust."

ELDRIDGE.—On Monday, Dec. 29, of lingering consumption, Mrs. ARENATE, widow of Horace N. Eldridge, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry M. Johnston, 126th-st., Harlem, first house east of 4th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Ithaca, N. Y., papers please copy.

EASTON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 28, WALTER, fourth son of Charles and Deborah Easton, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral; from St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

GEER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 29, Mrs. LUCIA GEER, relict of the late Capt. Joshua Geer, aged 92 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 136 West 16th-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

HART.—At Newburgh, the 24th inst., Mrs. MARIA GRAHAM HART, relict of the late Rev. Wm. H. Hart, of Walden, Orange County, aged 71 years.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

LANE.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH S., wife of Anthony Lane, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 262 Hicks-st. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MORTON.—At Holmesburg, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dec. 27, LUCRETIA PARSONS MORTON, wife of the late Rev. Daniel O. Morton, of Bristol, N. H., and sister of Rev. Levi Parsons, first American Missionary to Palestine, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Alanson Hartpence, Holmesburgh, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MURDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 29, REBECCA MURDEN, widow of Joseph Murden, aged 68 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PROUD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 28, ISABELLA, daughter of James Proud, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her father, No. 607 Greenwich-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 30th inst.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., SAMUEL PARKER, of Shrewsbury, N. J., in the 87th year of his age. Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on the 26th inst., after a brief illness, LAURA E. WYLLY, beloved wife of George A. St. John.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 49 West 11th-st., on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, which the relatives and freinds of the family are invited to attend.

TUTTLE.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 28, JOHN A. S. TUTTLE, aged 49 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, on Wednesday, 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., HENRY I., son of Daniel T. and Margaret G. Youngs, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 31st inst., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA GLASS 615.—Dec. 29, 1862.
45, 16, 2, 9, 69, 3, 68, 14, 34, 43, 7, 11, 59

KENTUCKY, CLASS 616.—Dec. 29, 1862.
16, 35, 58, 78, 49, 68, 63, 19, 11, 43, 21, 61, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORmation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

WHO DID IT?

We are permitted to publish the following important letter, received by our friend, D. S. Barnes, Esq.:

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND—* * * * * You will not find Macadamized roads in the Holy Land, but the same irregular meandering mule paths stretch over the mountain sides that were traveled by patriarchs and apostles of old. We started early to ascend Mount Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration and beauty of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship, and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, O, thou man of commerce and the crucible, and well might you have been reminded of your own city of New-York, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of a world eighteen hundred years ago, were those familiar figures—"S. T. 1860. X." Although inclined to seriousness, none could suppress a smile when Smith said, "No danger; civilized, certain. Drake has been here with his Plantation Bitters." * * * * *

L. A. R.

We do not know who did it—but no doubt some invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows.

It is well conceded that no article was ever so efficacious, speedy and certain a cure for general debility as the Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Snake-root, Anise, Dandelion, Burdock, Chamomile Flowers, etc., etc.

Dr. W. A. Childe, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a long-standing and terrible Dyspepsia."
Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.

These Bitters are sold by all the principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the fac-simile of the proprietor's signature, on a steel plate label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

IN THEIR EARLY STAGES, COUGHS, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, croup, whooping-cough, and all diseases affecting the lungs, are at once relieved by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY: and where, from neglect, they have become chronic, a reasonable perseverance in the Balsam will certainly effect a cure. S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

WARD'S
SCARFS

Retail at wholesale prices in Silk and Wool, from	New styles just received 75c.
Scarf Rings and Pins, from	75c.
All Silk, new style	$1 50
Four-ply Linen Collars, per dozen	1 50
Undershirts and Drawers	1 25
Winter Gloves, from	50
Fine White Shirts, 6 for	10 50

No. 387 Broadway.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
totally exclude
WIND, RAIN, SNOW AND DUST
from the crevices of doors, windows, and sky-lights of every description; are good for years, winter and summer. They are far superior to all wooden affairs for the above purpose, as is the *Monitor* to the old *North Carolina* or a Spanish dollar to a soiled postage-stamp. For circular, with reference to thousands of the best citizens in New-York and vicinity, address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO.,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
Local Agents wanted in every city.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BAND
AND LINK BRACELETS.
Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

HOLIDAY GOODS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
THE BEST,
MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MOST DURABLE
ARE
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.
OPEN EVENINGS DURING HOLIDAYS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Have in stock, in addition to their superior standard assortment of
DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,
RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYES,
an extraordinary invoice of the
PRIZE LEATHER GOODS,
made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $25 to $800.
EXQUISITELY MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, bound in rare wood or leather, with mountings in gold, malachite, &c.; Jewel and Papeterie Cases, Portfolios, and many miscellaneous fancies.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 24 different tunes, and costing from $2 25 to $250 00.
My stock (the largest in the country) has never been more complete. Buyers of Holiday presents will do well to give me a call.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
A fine and durable article for Children.
M. J. PAILLARDS, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, IMPORTER OF Fancy Bon-Bon Boxes, &c., &c., No. 555 Broadway,
OFFERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES,
BONED TURKEY, DISH OF GAME, SALADS,
ORNAMENTED FRUIT CAKES, BRANDY FRUIT,
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, MOTTOES,
ICE CREAM,
FANCY ICES,
PICKLED OYSTERS, &c.
All of the best quality.
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
FANCY BOXES, SUPERB SILK SACKS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
SURPRISES,
All filled with delicious confectionery.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT
CROWEN'S,
No. 699 Broadway,
corner of 4th-st.
Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles and Games.
For two days bargains are offered, to close the year.

NEAR HOME.
No. 919 Broadway and No. 232 Bleecker-st.
HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.
Decorated Dining, Tea and Toilet Sets.
Fine Cut, Engraved and Plain Table Glass.
Bronze and Parian Statuettes, Clocks, &c.
Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures,
Silver Plate and Table Cutlery.
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FOR THE NEW YEAR.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
IN VARIETY, BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS UNSURPASSED,
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WHITTEMAN BROTHERS,
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GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Fine table and pocket cutlery, plated tea-sets and coffee-urns, English and American skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys. Tool chests, sleighs, &c.
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A fine assortment for the Holidays, wholesale and retail, GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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India-rubber Gloves for chapped hands, &c.

ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—NEW China and Glass Store.
Fine China Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, for $34.
Fine Decorated Dinner Sets, for $45 and upward.
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All our Stock of glass and fancy goods, marked in plain figures at the lowest rates. We still continue our manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety.
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BOLD STROKE!!

An extensive Troy Collar manufacturer now offers to the public, at retail, through Messrs. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, 10,000 dozen *best* quality fine linen 3 and 4 ply Collars, at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents each—the best make of collars in market, and warranted fully equal to any sold at $3. *The ordinary fine Linen Collar usually sold on Broadway at $2 50, we are selling at $1 40 per doz., or 12 cents single.* See samples at the door. Also, closing out an immense stock of Gents' SCARFS and TIES, new and choice styles, 25 to 50 cents *less* than they can possibly be obtained at elsewhere.

GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.

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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE
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FOR
THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS,
JANUARY, 1863, NOW READY.
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PRICE 25 CENTS.
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L. H. LAUDY, NO. 659 BROADWAY, above Bleecker, has just opened an attractive stock of Gents'
SCARFS
Ties, Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Ladies' white and colored kid gloves, a superior article, at $1. Gents' fine linen 3 and 4-ply Collars, 12½ cents; extra fine do., 15 cents!!
This is the cheapest store on Broadway. Don't pass it because it is a small one.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
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Illustrated price list furnished on application.

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These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

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And fully equal to the best of the former works written by CHARLES DICKENS, is published this day, complete in a fine octavo volume, on fine paper. Price Twenty-Five Cents a copy, and is
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FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE SILK GOODS.

DRESS LENGTHS IN VERY RICH SILK FOR PRESENTS.

At $35, $45, $75, and $100 per dress.
Really worth $65, $75, $150, and $200.

FANCY SILKS, at $1 50—worth $2.

PLAIN EVENING SILKS, at $1—worth $1 50.

SILKS for evening dresses, at 80 cents per yard.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN NEW-YORK.

CHEAP DRESSES.

Of Veloutine—12 yards for $2 38.
Of Cashmere Delaine—12 yards for $3.
AND MANY OTHER FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Marked down especially for the occasion.

LARGE CHOICE OF FANCY TARLATANS.
For Evening Dresses.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!!!
4 yards wide, quality of $3 75 for $2 75.

Balance of our Laces and Embroideries marked down to clear them out this season.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
BEAVER, VELVET AND PLUSH CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SILVER GRAY SEALSKIN CLOAKS.
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AT No. 381 BROADWAY.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
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RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Entirely New Patterns, suitable for the Holidays.
Also,
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES
and Laces, in great variety.
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Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
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In accordance with our usual custom at this season, and in order to facilitate sales, our
ENTIRE STOCK IS REDUCED!
And will be offered at
RETAIL, DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST.
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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Ladies', Childrens' and Infant's garments of every kind,
REDUCED DURING THE HOLIDAYS!
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WHITE HOLLAND,
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HOLIDAY GOODS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!!!
OPEN FOR HOLIDAY TRADE, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
EMBROIDERIES.
SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.
RIBBONS.
CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF RIBBONS VERY LOW.
FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
CLOSING STOCK OF FINE FEATHERS AND PARIS FLOWERS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.
Ladies' Woolen Under-Skirts, CORSETS, UNDERCLOTHING. Merino Under-Wear, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Zouaves, &c., closing at reduced rates. WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, LINEN GOODS. FINE FLANNELS, TIDIES, LACE DRAPERIES, &c., in great variety.
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 dozen White and Parti-Colors Paris Kid Gloves, our own importation, and very best quality. Always a full assortment of Mode Colors and Black, our own importation and best quality.

Now displaying to the ladies, gentlemen and children of New-York and vicinity, an endless variety of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
If you want to see the Elephant,
GO TO MACY'S.
Monkeys in all positions. Noah's Ark, Woolly Lambs, Trumpets, best Colognes, Crying Babies, Kitchen Ranges, Squealing Pigs, Swords, Barking Dogs, Babies that sleep and wake, Canes, China Babies, Pistols and Popguns, Ducks, Building Blocks, Woolly Dogs, Boxes of Tools, Jumping Jacks, Work-boxes, Punchinellos, Leather Bags and Baskets, Acrobats, Bleating Goats, Dominoes, Chequers and Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, Growling Dogs, Chinese Fuzzles, China and Papier Mache Watch-stands, Watch-stands, Cigar-stands, Ash-holders, &c.; Tea-sets, Squalling-Cats, Parian Pitchers, Boxes and Ornaments, Young America on Rubber, Pocketbooks and Wallets, Elephants, Sailors, Red Riding Hoods, Zouaves, Battledores and Balls, Bleating Goats, Ten-pins, Skipping-Ropes, Surprise Boxes, Parlor and Drawing-room Sets, Graces, Eating Faces, Turtles, Comic Countenances, Villages, Towns and Cities, Figures with many heads, Cups and Balls, Humming-tops, Gilt Mugs and Tea-sets, Musical Toys, Also, great variety of Fancy Boxes, &c., to be had at very low prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT W. R. PEYTON'S
CHEAP CLOAK STORE,
LADIES WILL FIND
A SUPERB STOCK of
NEW and FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
VERY RICHLY ADORNED,
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An immense variety of Medium-priced Garments,
FROM $5 50 UP TO $9.
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ALSO,
We have received per late arrivals a splendid stock of newest and choicest colors in
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The balance of an Importer's Stock of
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3,000 NEW BALMORALS, at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 each.
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FOR BALLS and EVENING DRESSES,
A large stock of Tarletans, Tulles, Swisses, &c., &c.
ALSO,
WHITE and COLORED KID GLOVES, all sizes.
ALSO,
MOURNING GOODS, in great variety.
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IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
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All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BAYARD.
N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost.
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, and rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS.—NICE 4 colors; plain black, 88 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N.B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at
LEGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.
WEDDINGS, the incurable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of this age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKERS NEW
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

SPECIAL NOTICE—GREAT BARGAINS.
CLOSING OUT SALE
At cost price for thirty days (preparatory to making extensive alterations in the premises for the Spring trade,) our large and splendid stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CHOICE BARGAIN.
Crapes Eugenie, a new and beautiful material for mourning, 5-4 wide, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Call and see them, at
JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
3,000 yards MEDIUM and LIGHT-COLORED SILKS, suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75c. per yard.
8,000 yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., and 12s. per yard.
4,000 yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.
Also,
10 CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
3 cases plaid alpacas, pretty styles, only 20c. per yard, worth 37½c.
3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.
4 cases best make of Calicoes at less than wholesale prices.
Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Paramattas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS, from Auction, Cheap.
Over One Thousand LACE BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, Superbly Fine Linen Centres, at 75 cents and $1 each—about Half Price.
Also, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 25 cents each.
MALTESE LACE COLLARS, 6, 12, 25, 44 and 56 cents each.
The Cheapest KID GLOVES in the City, both White and Colored, from 44 cents—warranted Goat Skin.
CLOTH GLOVES, Newest Designs.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
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NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS—cheap.
SILK PLAID VELVETS, 75c., $1 and $1 50 per yard.
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EDWARD RIDLEY,
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THOUSANDS OF BEAVER AND
FELT BLOOMERS SELLING OFF AT
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
LADIES' FELT BONNETS, from 44 cents each.
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A LARGE JOB LOT OF
RICH LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
Just received from Paris ex steamer *China*, worth $100 each, will be sold singly from $50 to $65,
At
GEORGE CAREY'S,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fitted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

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BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A FRENCH INSTITUTRICE WISHES TO give private lessons to the residence of the pupils. She teaches French, German and Piano; terms very easy. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

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AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher, who is now at the head of a flourishing Institution, is desirous of forming a connection with some well-established school in New-York or Brooklyn, either as partner, or with a view to ultimately assuming the proprietorship. Parties wishing to dispose of schools by immediate transfer need not reply. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. An interview may be had by addressing Box No. 4,445 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS' SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady now teaching in a private family about breaking up housekeeping, is desirous of a position to teach French, English and Music in a private family; she speaks and writes the French fluently, and is accomplished on the piano; being anxious to get a place immediately, will accept very moderate terms; best of reference. Address Miss EMELIE, care Box No. 773 New-York Post-office.

TO SCHOOLS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful teacher desires an engagement either as Principal or Assistant; he teaches both common and higher English, including mathematics and book-keeping; also, Latin and French if required; has first-class references and testimonials. For further particulars or an interview, address, till Jan. 3, A. C. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, or A. C. HORACE, New-York City.

AS INSTITUTRICE OR GOVERNESS.—A young American lady teacher, who teaches English, French and German, wishes a situation as institutrice or Governess. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

A TEACHER.—A young lady of superior education and several years' experience in teaching, desires a situation where her services in teaching music and English would be considered an equivalent for board; unexceptionable references given. Address, for one week, Miss DE CHARMES, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A young lady wishes a situation as teacher in a family; she has received a finished education, and can furnish first-class references as to experience and success in teaching; terms very moderate. Address M. N., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, New-York City.

A TEACHER.—A highly educated German lady, having taught successfully in the first families in Europe and this country, desires a few more pupils in either the English, (which she teaches in all its branches,) German, French, music, or all the different branches together. Address N. N., Station A, Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A well-qualified gentleman or lady, who can command some patronage and capital, to become partner and associate principal of an established female seminary, near the City. A professor of music preferred. Address J. F. H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY of cultivated mind and manners and kind and cheerful disposition, accustomed to the care of children and willing to make herself useful. Apply, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 321 5th-av.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Barker Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of great experience, and fully qualified to give instruction in English thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address M. G., No. 328 8th-av., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY,
No. 2 Leroy-place, (corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts.)
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS
Of producing Surface Printing Plates (wood cuts) by the aid of Photography.
Publishers will find it to their interest to examine the work and the prices of this Company.
Photographs of superior quality taken.
Prints and Photographic copies of good engravings sold and made to order.
Letters to be addressed to the American Phototype Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTant girl desires a situation in a private family to do chamberwork. Inquire at No. 158 East 18th-st., her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by an American Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do the work of a small family. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 256 East 14th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid or waitress, in a private boarding-house or a hotel. Call, for two days, at No. 99 West 19th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 220 Water-st., Brooklyn; good City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or children's maid and seamstress; the advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands plain sewing; will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country; will be heard of for three days. Address M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is an American Protestant; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting satisfactorily; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. Inquire at No. 125 East 24th-st.; can be seen for two days; best City reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, COMPEtent respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook who understands all kinds of family cooking; would be willing to assist with the fine washing if required; has City and country reference; resides with a family until suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references given; no one need call that needs washing; any application during this week will be promptly attended to. Can be seen at 73 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework, in a private family; wages not so much of an object as a good home—or would go out by the day or week. Call for two days, at No. 87 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and the French and American modes of cooking; wages $10; City or country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; wishes to engage with a family residing a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 502 Greenwich-st., in the store, or address M. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES as a situation as a first-class cook in a private family; has the highest testimonials as to character and ability; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply, for three days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 219 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear basement.

AS GOOD COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an obliging, trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook, economical, respectful and neat; no objection to City or country; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 29th-st., corner of 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; best of city reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES a situation to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to P. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City references, as a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as thorough laundress; does up linens in style; understands fluting finery or mangling, or as cook and baker; makes pastry; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for a good many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced nurse; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth; is a fine sewer; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st., in the fancy store.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman who is fully competent to discharge the duties of infant's nurse, having lived in that capacity for several years past; is a neat plain sewer; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a competent woman, as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to make herself useful if required: first-class City reference can be given; has lived in her last place for 3½ years. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. Ring the private door bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objections to take care of some grown children; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETANT PROTESTant waitress wants a situation in a private family, or would do washing and chamberwork; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR TWO FIRST-class cooks and one plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; have the best of City references; also a competent nurse and seamstress; would travel as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; will be found willing and obliging; also, three chambermaids, and a small girl to take care of children. Apply at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AT THE OLD OFFICE NO. 149 GRAND-st., all private families, hotels, boarding houses, &c., furnished with first-class male and female servants for City or country; professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, tidy girls for housework, &c.; also coachmen, waiters, farmers, gardeners, &c. A number of select servants wanted.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation, as assistant bookkeeper or clerk, in a broker's, mercantile, or insurance office, by a young man of high education and social position, and possessed of energetic and persevering business qualities; can write and speak in French and English, and offers the best of City references; is willing to commence on a small salary, if energy and activity can advance him. Address G. L. C., Box No. 3,472 N. Y. P. O.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous of procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man, will call, or address W. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom. is willing to take either; he is a single man, has the best of city reference; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at Mr. Lowden's Harness Store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, FOR a young man, as coachman; we regret to part with him much, but must on account of a death in the family. For further particulars, call at Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man as coachman in a private family; understands his business; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 172 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant single man, in a private family; he understands his business well; he is a good groom and careful driver; he will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City and country references; left on account of turning the horses out; can be seen for three days at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. A note addressed to G. W. F. will be attended to.

AS PORTER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITuation as light porter; is steady, sober and honest, and has the best of City reference. Address for two days, M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady man; is a good and careful driver, and will keep things in good style; can come well recommended from his last employer, and can be seen by addressing, for two days, C. W., No. 147 East 10th-st.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener, by a single man; understands the care and management of horses; is willing and industrious; can give good references. Call on, or address, M. J., at Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS IN-DOOR WATCHMAN.—SITUATION wanted, by an in-door watchman, or to sleep in a store, and make himself useful in the day time; holding a situation as above; satisfactory reasons will be given for leaving; can give the best of reference; direct WATCHMAN, Spring-st. Post-office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND OF laboring work, by a strong, temperate man, who is able and willing; would work in a sugar-house, gas-house or brewery, or at anything where he can make a living; references if required. Address W. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, Protestants, wish situations on a farm, or any respectable employment; understands the care and management of horses and cattle generally; can give the best of reference as to character, capacity, &c. Applicants can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

PILOTS WANTED FOR THE SOUTHERN coast of the United States. Apply to
E. & G. W. BLUNT,
No. 179 Water-st., corner Burling-slip.

FIRST-RATE COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate cook, to go up the river; one who is thoroughly neat, sober, honest and trustworthy, and understands cooking meats, game, soups, bread and pastry, and can bring good references; none other need apply; wages $9. Also, a coachman, to take care of four horses and a pony; must be a thorough groom and careful and experienced driver, sober, honest, and fully competent for the place, with good references; wages $25; single man and Protestant preferred. Call at No. 16 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 30th, and Wednesday, 31st, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK—WANTED, IN A small private family; one that is competent in every respect, with the best of City reference, (and one other need apply,) may leave her address at Mr. Morris', corner of University-place and 12th-st. Wages $12.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, to go a few miles in the country; must be well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 72 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A SERVANT.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, a neat and tidy servant; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 57 West 47th-st., second door west of 6th-av., between 9 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A YOUNG MAN—WANTED IN A SPECIE OFfice, a young man of experience in the business. Apply at No. 4 Wall-st. from 8½ to 10 o'clock, A. M.

BOY WANTED—15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO GO a few miles in the country, to work on a farm. Apply at No. 620 5th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.
T. A. VANDERVEER.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address
S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block maker; a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address Box No. 4,878 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY, 13 OR 14 YEARS OF AGE.—Apply at Room No. 96 Trinity Building, fourth floor, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN AS VALET TO GO TO AUSTralia: salary liberal. Also, a clerk for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE, et son mari, très bon cocher demandent à se placer dans la même maison. deux autres cuisinieres à $12 and $14; une femme de chambre Parisienne, une femme chambre Anglaise protestante, deux bonnes d'enfants, un jardinier, un garçon de table, un valet de chambre, et un très bon cuisinier, demandent à se placer. S'adresser desuite a L'agence Francaise, de M. C. GAILLARD, 149 Est 9me rue, entre Broadway, et la 4me-av., autrefois 51 6me-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOTS ON THE Palisades, fronting on the Hudson (opposite Yonkers;) also, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, in quantities to suit. Views, location, &c., unsurpassed; convenient to City. For sale or exchange. See maps. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

A NICE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Elevated, situation near a ferry, in excellent order, good neighborhood, modern improvements, and terms very easy.
SOUTHWICK & HOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dix-ou, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A NEW FIRST-class four-story brown stone front house, replete in every particular—No. 23 East 37th-st. House 25 by 65 feet. Inquire of RENO D. ROBINS.

HOMES FOR ALL.—NEW JERSEY LANDS in large or small tracts—also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry lands, one to twenty acres each, payable $1 a week. Also, village lots, $10 each. Send stamp for circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes' walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. PILLOW, No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 16th-st. on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment and under-cellar house No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements, gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath and laundry. Possession immediately. Rent at the rate of $500. For particulars call on the premises, or CYRUS W. PRICE.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 31x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the west side, and not above 34th-st; price not to exceed $50 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,865 Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a family of three grown persons. Must be between 4th and 6th avs., and above 14th-st. Address I. C., 5th-av. Hotel Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF reception room, for a dentist, north of Bleecker-st. Address E. L. W., No. 5 Bond-st. Furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a lady and three children, 16, 12 and 6. Three or four rooms en suite, second story, preferred. Possession 5th January. Family very quiet. Best of reference given. Address, stating terms, fire and gas included, DELAMATER, Station G.

ROOMS WANTED, WITH BOARD—FOR A family of six persons; a parlor and three bedrooms would be required, for the Winter; location preferred, between 4th and 30th sts., and between 3d and 6th avs; the rooms should be desirable and pleasantly located, and the accommodations good. Address R. C., Caxton Building, No. 83 Centre-st.

UNFURNISHED ROOM.—WANTED, IN Brooklyn, by a lady and her daughter, a large unfurnished room, in a good location, for which the use of a good piano and some furniture would be given; also, could influence one or two boarders if desired. Address E. M. L., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, FOR GENTLEMEN.—Fine rooms, new French furniture, at No. 838 Broadway, first house above the residence of Judge Roosevelt; best of references will be required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Au

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1875. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $31,000, (and the taxable property in 1858 was $4,300,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $231,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1862. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., } JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862. }

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs*, The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including until the 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, (passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a special tax has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.

HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, } SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 24, 1862.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.—THE BONDS of the State of Michigan, known as the "Five Million Loan Bonds," payable on the first day of January, 1863, or thereafter at the pleasure of the State, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York, on the first day of January next. The unadjusted part-paid bonds of the same character will be adjusted and paid at the office of the State Treasurer, and also at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the City of Detroit at the same time.

The interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on all other bonds payable in the City of New York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1863, also the Coupons of such Bonds, due 1st April, 1863, (less three months' interest at six per cent. on the latter,) and the Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due on the 1st February, 1863, will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d ult.

For Executive Committee, ROBERT BAYARD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-pl., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862. }

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proxime, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $5, $15 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of the above (new Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien) road are requested to call at my office, No. 60 Wall-st.

E. R. MEADE.

$45,000 AND $15,000 TO LEND AT six per cent. for five years, on bond and mortgage of first class improved New-York or Brooklyn real estate. Address M. R., Box No. 2,784 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1863, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BONDS AND Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the office of KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF INSURANCE SCRIP WISHing to sell before the close of the year, are invited to offer it to WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 26, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 5th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

J. B. HANZEN & CO.,

Merchants, Shippers and Commission Agents, No. 15 Fenchurch-st., London, England.

Bankers—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, London.

The above firm undertakes the sale and purchase of every kind of colonial produce and goods on the lowest conditions. Merchants and Grocers desiring to be represented can address FRANCO, as above. Advances made. References exchanged.

SILVER LEAD MINE, NEAR NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—The lead in this valuable mine contains twenty-five ounces of silver in each ton. The ore is very rich and easily mined. A new process for separating the lead will go with the mine. This property comprises ninety-one acres of land, is easy of access, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists to form a company for mining purposes. For full information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $150,000 first mortgage ten per cent. bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by

G. S. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

RICHMOND AND COVINGTON RAILROAD CO., OHIO.—The January Coupons of the Richmond and Covington Railroad Bonds will be paid on presentation, when due, at the St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN L. WINSIER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
MALTBY G. LANE, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER ROY, Cashier. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 2 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the duties and taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled an "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862," have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, from the 2d day of January, 1863, to the 31st day of January, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: for regulating, grading, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; with trap-block pavement: for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement: for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue: west side of Third-avenue: both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street: on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 24, 1862. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

TWINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,

NO. 46 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.

Twines for Hardware, Dry Goods, Grocers, Druggists, Ship Chandlers, Bookbinders, Paper and Broom Makers, Stationers, Upholsterers, Fishermen, Weavers, and all other trades, of the following makers, on hand or made to order:

J. McDonald,	W. Burcham,	C. Miller,
Kelly Girvan,	Geo. Finnigan,	J. Jamison,
Henry Warner,	J. Wragg,	T. Lewis,
R. E. Clyde,	J. Fawnes,	Henry Todd,
Wm. Stupe,	J. Winters,	T. Morrison,
F. Bath & Son,	J. Mahoney,	J. Ingalls,

And others.
Orders filled promptly.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
Sheridan's legitimate Comedy, the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
With the following great standard cast of the establishment.

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Charles Surface
Mr. John Gilbert	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. Mark Smith	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. Reynolds	as	Sir B. Backbite
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. John Sefton	as	Crabtree
Mr. G. Holland	as	Moses
Mr. Young	as	Trip
Mr. Floyd	as	Careless
Mr. Browne	as	Rowley
Mr. Farkes	as	Snake
Mrs. Hoey	as	Lady Teazle
Miss Henriques	as	Maria
Mrs. F. Morant	as	Mrs. Candour
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Lady Sneerwell

WEDNESDAY, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY, (New-Year's Night,)
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY, LOVE AND MONEY.
SATURDAY, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
MONDAY, Jan. 5, will be produced (for the first time here) the romantic drama of
PAULINE.
APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES,
SCENERY (by Mr. Isherwood) ALL NEW,
MUSIC by Mr. Stoepel.
A GREAT CAST.
Box book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4. In preparation, "The Irish Heiress," "Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Secrets Worth Knowing," &c.
To be repeated, "Central Park," "Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends."

WINTER GARDEN.

Charming Holiday Performances.
THREE MERRY PIECES
EVERY NIGHT.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 30,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
For the first time, the charming Irish comedy,
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
SIR PATRICK O'PLENIPO, MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
ISABELLA, MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To be followed by Mr. Williams' beautiful drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
LANTY McCLAGHLIN, MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATE KEARNEY, MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the farce of
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
On New Year's night, a grand gala performance.
Remember, last week but one.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862. }

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, } No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office, in cash, on and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, inst.

Transfer books are closed until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

By order of the Board of Managers,

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1862. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st of January next to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their Dividends at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal-st., in the City of New-York.

(Signed,) R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862. }

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 8.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

DEC. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, pro DEYER.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

WILLIAM MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, (free of Government tax,) payable on and, after Jan. 5.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

EAST RIVER BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of three and half per cent., free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—A DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Lead Wire," will be received at this office until Saturday, the 3d day of January, next, at 12 o'clock, for the following quantity of Lead Pipe, viz.:

50,000 pounds of Lead Wire, in. .67 diameter,
25,000 pounds of Lead Wire, in. .57 diameter,

to be delivered at the Washington Navy-yard, free of all expense to the Government, within ten days after the expiration of the advertisement, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

E. V. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The scenery, costumes and appointments of "Faust and Marguerite" are unsurpassable: some scenes Mr. Selwyn seems to have painted as if he meant them to be framed for an art gallery, so perfectly has he finished them.—*New-York Herald.*

"Faust and Marguerite" is brilliant to the last degree. It affords several of the most elaborate and striking scenic displays that have ever been presented in New-York. The mounting of the piece is superb, the scenery throughout magnificent, the dresses rich and tasteful and full of variety. The best drama ever written would hardly need to be better put upon the stage.—*New-York Tribune.*

We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. Mr. J. B. Roberts, an actor of reputation, as Mephistophiles, gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of his part we have had here.—*New-York Times.*

Faust.....Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander...Mr. A. W. Fenno | Seibel.....Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite.....Miss Emily Thorne
Martha.....Miss Mary Wells | Bertha.....Mrs. J. R. Scott
THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY
GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Farce, no free list.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....J. GRAU

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will commence the promised Second Season of Italian Opera on MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 5.

The great success of the first season has induced Mr. GRAU to make the approaching one far more brilliant, and it will be distinguished by the extent and completeness of its arrangements, which will be fully announced to-morrow.

The ticket offices will be opened on Wednesday for the sale of reserved seats for the season.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
Lessee and Manager.....S. Q. STOKES.
Second Day of the Great
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL,
TUESDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 30, will be presented
All the Great Performances by the Inimitable
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC TROUPES,
EXERCISES UPON HORSEBACK,
IN MID-AIR,
AND ON THE GROUND,
BY THE GREATEST LIVING ARTISTS.
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.
Liberal discounts to SCHOOLS attending afternoon performances.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 721 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

English Discussion of the President's Message.

His Emancipation Scheme Considered Impracticable.

An English Steamer Overhauled by the Tuscarora.

Another Interview between Slidell and the French Emperor.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Dec. 27, } VIA PORT HOOD, Sunday, Dec. 29. }

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, the 17th, *via* Queenstown, the 18th inst., passed this point at 1:30 this Saturday afternoon, *en route* to New-York.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch was obtained

The *Etna* has 27 cabin and 181 steerage passengers.

She reports having passed at 1 P. M. of the 23d, lat. 50° 16', lon. 25° 20', steamship *China*, New-York for Liverpool.

The steamship *Hammonia* will be detained at Southampton until the 20th inst., owing to a slight accident to her machinery.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th. She met with an accident to the piston of her starboard engine, and will lay up to repair. The steamship *Asia* will supply her place, and leave Liverpool, for New-York, on the 20th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

President LINCOLN'S Message to Congress is mainly discussed in relation to his scheme to liberate the slaves, and the English papers almost universally believe his scheme to be impracticable.

The London *Herald's* "City Article" says, that President LINCOLN'S Message was regarded on the Stock Exchange as of a pacific character, and led to predictions that the hostilities between the North and the South would speedily be brought to an end.

President LINCOLN'S allusions to foreign affairs are variously construed.

The London *Times* says, that it is sufficient that MR. LINCOLN expresses respect for the rights of neutrals, and a readiness to establish mutual conventions to adjust complaints. Words of offence are left to the Secretary of the Navy, and experience has shown how little they need be heeded, when we look toward the South.

The *Times* says that the Message of MR. LINCOLN is less a threat of extermination than a bid for peace.

In another article the *Times* says, that the emancipation scheme of MR. LINCOLN is a labored substitute for his edict of September, and the dream of a very weak man.

The London *Herald* finds the message of MR. LINCOLN made up of "platitudes, absurdities and inconsistencies." It adds: "MR. LINCOLN ought to know that if the Confederates were not allowed belligerent rights, the blockade of the Southern ports and the search of British ships could not be tolerated."

The London *Daily News* says that MR. LINCOLN'S emancipation scheme does his humanity credit; but it has no faith in it, and believes that the liberation of the slaves can only be accomplished by war.

The London *Morning Post* cannot imagine how the Federal Government arrived at the conclusion that Great Britain, after once recognizing the belligerent character of the South, would recede from the position taken.

The London *Star* says that MR. LINCOLN'S emancipation scheme "may fail to break in pieces the corner-stone of Slavery."

The *Tuscarora* had overhauled the steamer *Thistle*, when leaving Madeira for Nassau. The British war steamer *Leopard* tried to stop the *Thistle* to see what the *Tuscarora* had done, but the *Thistle* would not stop. The *Tuscarora's* officers represented that they had not taken the *Thistle*, but it was considered strange that she ran away from a British vessel. The *Tuscarora* left Madeira on the 30th of November, to return in a few days.

The London *Globe* defends the British Government against blame in all the *Alabama's* affairs. It says the Federal agents could not get evidence sufficient against her, and the Government could not possibly interfere.

The *Times* has an editorial to the same effect.

It is reported that JOHN SLIDELL had another interview with NAPOLEON and that DROUYN DE L'HUYS and PERSIGNY favor the South.

England offers, with the consent of the other Powers, to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece.

FERDINAND, late King Consort of Portugal, declines the candidature for the Greek throne.

Continental politics are unimportant.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Coffee—Good firsts, 60@650@60@700.

CANTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

Tea firm and active.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Tea lower. Silk firm.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Nov. 29.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Freights unchanged.

Commercial News by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 17.

COTTON—Sales on Monday and Tuesday, 35,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant, with an advance of 3d.@1d. ₱ ℔.

The Manchester Market for goods and yarns has been buoyant with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Flour inactive. Wheat quiet, but firmer; red Western, 8s. 10d.@9s. 4d; red Southern, 9s. 7d.@9s. 10d.; white Western, 10s.@11s.; white Southern, 11s.@12s. Corn quiet and steady; mixed, 28s.@28s. 3d.

PROVISIONS—The Provision Market is generally dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon easier. Lard inactive, at 39s.@40s. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady at 33s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar flat. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil firm at 40s.@40s. 6d. Resin quiet; Common 26s. Spirits Turpentine firm at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR STEADY. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet and steady. RICE has a downward tendency. TALLOW firm, at 46s. LINSEED OIL steady, at 39s.

LONDON, Wednesday.

Consols closed to-day at 92⅛@92¼ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares, 41½ discount. Erie Shares, 42⅝.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 18—Evening.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day, 14,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market rules dull, with a slight recession in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuff market is firmer.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market has a downward tendency.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 18—Evening.

Consols closed 92⅜@92⅝ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 42½@41 discount. Erie Railway Shares 42½@42⅝.

—Morphy is delighting the Japanese with exhibitions of his powers at chess.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru, Chili, Bolivia, the Argentine Republic and Paraguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived at Panama on the 7th from South American ports. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th November, Bolivia to same date, from Callao and Lima to 29th November. The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, Ecuador. She brought $300,000 in specie for Southampton, beside some bark; for Liverpool, 1,313 bales wool, 552 bales cotton, and 42 packages general merchandise; for New-York, 284 ceroons bark and 20 cases cotton flannel. There came passengers on her, among others, for Southampton, Gen. ANTONIO PEREZ, Vice-President of Peru, accompanied by Capts. RIVERA and ROMAN; Don PEDRO GALVEZ, Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to France, and Mr. COCK, Chief Naval Engineer of Peru; and for New-York, Mr. E. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

PERU.

The eleven millions dollars loan from British capitalists has finally been accepted on the original terms by both Houses of the Peruvian Congress. Government had also accepted a temporary loan of $700,000 from Messrs. WITTE & SCHUTTE, on condition of extending their guano contract for Germany for eight years.

A correspondence has taken place in Lima between MR. THOMAS ELDRIDGE, Consul-General for Hawaii, and M. LESSEPS, Minister of France, on the one side, and the Peruvian Minister of Relations on the other, the former complaining of the new trade of Peruvian speculators, in bringing to Callao colonists from the Polynesian Isles, under contracts of service for five years. The Peruvian Minister does not recognize the right of these functionaries to interfere. He thinks the Governments of the Islands, or those claiming sovereignty, have a right to prohibit their subjects from leaving home, but have no right to interfere with their introduction after they have left. Twelve vessels have left Callao for this trade, two of which had returned with about 350 athletic men and women.

The Peruvian Secretary of the Navy having ordered an investigation into the waste and frauds in provisioning the navy, the Commanders of the various vessels took umbrage at it and resigned. Better men, it is believed, have been appointed to fill their places.

MR. PETRIE, Agent of the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company, has offered to build a dry dock in the port of Callao, to cost $1,000,000, on a privilege of 20 years, and Government has ordered the proper officer to report on the scheme.

The house of STOMBERG & Co., of Paris, and THOMPSON, BONNARD & Co., of London, have offered to make a railroad between Lima and Janja, on a privilege of 99 years, the Government to guarantee them 7 per cent. on the capital, and out of any excess over 7 per cent. the company to allow the Government 4½ per cent, on the value of all the company shall have received from the State in the furtherance of the work, and of what the State shall have expended in exploring the route of the road. This scheme has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies. Almost anybody, it strikes me, would be glad to make railroads on the safe terms these agents have proposed.

The questions of claims of citizens of the United States upon Peru are in course of rapid settlement. The matter of the seizure of the American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* have already been settled.

A banquet was given of 150 covers on the 15th November, in Lima, on the return to their country of the many persons proscribed for political causes.

Exchange in Lima on London 60 and 90 days 41⅛ pence.

BOLIVIA.

MR. DAVID K. CARTTER, United States Minister, resident at La Paz, had an audience with President ACHA previous to his intended return to the United States. Mr. CARTTER takes home the new treaty of amity and commerce between Bolivia and the United States.

The Republic is tranquil.

CHILI.

Señor LASTARRIA, Minister of Hacienda, has resigned, but his place has not yet been filled.

A large meeting took place in the great square of Valparaiso, to renew to the President the assurances of the confidence the people had in him and his administration. This meeting was called out by the factious opposition of the Chamber of Deputies to some of his measures.

The territorial (guano) dispute between Chili and Bolivia, had not been settled. The Chilian Government had sent the war steamer *Maipu* to Mejillanes, with a company of the marine brigade, to protect the Chilian guano-workers. The precise instructions of the commander of the *Maipu* are not known.

An expedition has gone to survey the river Bio Bio and its tributaries.

The President has ordered plans for the extension of the Southern Railroad to the river Maule, and also for a railroad between Chillan, Concepcion and Talcahuano. The railroad from Santiago to the South had been finished to San Fernando, 120 miles, which event was celebrated by the American contractor, HENRY MEIGS, by a grand banquet.

The silver and copper mines are increasing in richness, particularly the silver mines of Chanarcillo and Fres Puntas.

Notice is given that ships which may wish to take a pilot from Ancud to any part of the archipelago of Chiloe and Gulf of Reloncavi, can get one without entering the port of Ancud, by hoisting her national flag to the top of the foremast.

MR. GEORGE BUCHANAN solicits exclusive privilege of establishing a glass factory in Valdivia.

The Valparaiso and Santiago papers call for some theatrical company to visit them—the Lees and the Martinetti troupe being about to make their exit.

The coming harvests in the South will be good in corn and wheat.

No large transactions have taken place in business the past fortnight. The exportation in the nine months, from 1st of January to the 3d of September, 1862, reduced to fine copper was 709,377 quintals. In silvar bars the exportation has considerably augmented. By the port of Caldera were embarked in September, 36,000 marks; in October, 33,500 marks; and in the present month it will be upward of 40,000 marks. The silver mines have greatly improved, and the copper ones have reached a very advantageous prospect. If, in these last ones, the exportation in nine months, has been of 709,377 quintals fine, in the whole of the present year, considering that the last quarter of the year is the one in which the exportation is greater, it will come to about 1,000,000; so that, in copper alone, taking the average price of the year, $16 75, there will have been exported $16,750,000.

American cottons are held for higher prices. In sugars, Boston refined has been sold at $3 18. New-York at 18 cents less the aroba of 25 pounds. Molasses from the United States wanted. California and Oregon pine lumber is plentiful. Good Atlantic pine is wanted. Barley $2@$2 12 per fanega. The crop will be poor. Copper, in bars, closed at $17 37, cash, per quintal. Flour, from $4 25 to $4 62 per quintal, 6 months. Salt Petre, $1 87 cash. Freights to England and Hamburgh, £2 17s. 6d.; to the United States $13. Exchange on England, 60 and 90 days, 45 to 45½ pence per dollar.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 26th of October, and from Cordova to the 25th.

Don GUILLERMO RAWSON has been made Minister of the Interior, and Don RUFINO DE ELIZALDE, Minister of Foreign Relations; Don VELEZ SARSFIELD, Minister of War.

The accession of President MITRE to the Presidency, and of Dr. PAZ to the Vice-Presidency, was celebrated with balls and banquets in Buenos Ayres.

Peace has been reestablished in Catamarca, although there were some slight disturbances in San Juan.

Arrangements have been made to colonize Santa Fé and Cordova with 20,000 families from abroad. The bark *Rosamund* was expected daily at Buenos Ayres with 200 Irish.

The claims of the United States, Italy, Russia and Switzerland against Buenos Ayres had been settled. All these claims were the result of the Rosas Administration; twenty-five per cent. of the original claims has been fixed upon as a proper settlement.

PARAGUAY.

On the 10th of October President LOPEZ died. His son, CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ, has taken charge of the Government as Vice-President.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

After the reading of the journal of the previous day the examination of Gen. Morell was resumed by defendant's counsel:

He gave an account of the formation of the Corps on the railroad, on the 29th, already mentioned. About sundown, he said, he received orders from Gen. Porter to put his men in position and make an attack, the order evidently being founded upon the supposition that the enemy were retiring, which witness was satisfied was not the case, and so notified Gen. Porter. He put his men in the position ordered, where they remained during the night, the order to attack being countermanded soon after being given. The only attack that he could have made at that time would have been immediately in front, it being impracticable to flank the enemy. He could not have got his force through the wood on his right, in fighting order, in the daytime, much less in the night. He did not remember of hearing Capt. Drake DeKay say, on the night of the 27th, that Pope was out of ammunition, and thence the necessity of Porter's marching specially at that time. A short time before daylight on the morning of the 30th, witness received a written order from Gen. Porter to immediately withdraw his command down the road toward headquarters, following Sykes. He immediately obeyed the order. Griffin's Brigade was kept in the rear in anticipation of an attack in that quarter. Witness, on arriving at Centreville with his Staff, found that he had taken the wrong direction, not finding Gen. Porter there, and immediately took steps to rectify his mistake and rejoin his command on the battle-field, (of the 30th,) whither they had gone in pursuance of the orders.

Witness was in daily and unreserved intercourse with Gen. Porter during all this time, from the withdrawal of the army from James River.

Witness does not think accused ever failed to do his whole duty in cooperating with Gen. Pope against the common enemy. He was constantly urging his corps forward on all occasions.

Witness does not know on what ground the order to attack, on the evening of the 29th, was countermanded. His troops continued to get in position after dark on the evening of the 29th, so as to be in position during the night. He does not think that the army corps of Gen. Porter could have made any better progress by starting at one o'clock on the morning of the 28th, than at three.

Col. Geo. D. Ruggles called—Was Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff to Gen. Pope during his campaign in Virginia in August last.

Witness was shown a paper which he recognized to be in his handwriting, addressed to Gen. Porter, directing him to come immediately to Warrenton Junction.

Witness heard a conversation between Gens. Pope and Porter at Fairfax Court-house, on the morning of Sept. 2, at the conclusion of which Gen. Pope said to Gen. Porter that his explanations were satisfactory—entirely satisfactory, he thinks. Gen. Pope said, with the exception of "the one Brigade," which witness understood to be Griffin's Brigade. Witness, to the best of his recollection, subsequently reminded Gen. Pope of this remark, to which reminder Gen. Pope, he thinks, made no reply.

The occasion upon which this reminder was made was on Gen. Pope's saying to witness that he did not wish to appear against Gen. Porter, and should have him (witness) summoned as the principal witness in the case.

By Judge-Advocate—Colonel, are your feelings kind and friendly toward Gen. Pope?

A.—I cannot say that they are, from the treatment I received from him while on his staff, both officially and socially. I would not like to serve on his staff again, but would call upon him if he were in the city, out of official respect. Am on speaking terms with him.

Witness said he could hardly state whether the order of Gen. Pope to Gen. Porter, on the 29th, to attack the enemy on the right and rear, was a practicable order or not; was not sufficiently acquainted with the ground to form an opinion, being on duty at the time that took him another way.

At the close of the examination of this witness, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday next.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, the counsel for the accused offered for file a protest against a previous ruling of the Court, excluding the telegrams of the accused to Gen. Burnside, dated prior to the 27th of August, which the counsel held went to show the *animus* of the accused up to that time. This protest was received by the Court as part of the record, but their previous ruling was adhered to of receiving none of the telegrams as evidence, except those dated on and after the 27th of August.

The following is a copy of the protest above mentioned:

With all proper respect for the ruling of the Court on Wednesday, refusing the accused the right to give in evidence the telegrams and messages he then offered, dated before and after the 29th of August, that is to say, from the 22d of August to the 1st of September, 1862, he begs leave to enter in its proceedings this protest.

The accused is charged, among other things, with having disobeyed the several orders stated in the specifications of the 27th of August, 1862, 29th of August, 1862, 29th of August, 1862, 4½ P. M., and 29th of August, 1862, 8:50 P. M. And the prosecution has endeavored to prove that such disobedience was by design, and because of a fixed purpose on the part of the accused, not only not to cooperate with the General in command in the existing campaign, but to fail in his duty in that regard. With this view, certain papers, being a part of the same series of telegrams with those rejected, were offered by the Judge Advocate, not objected to by the accused when the purpose for which they were offered was stated, and received by the Court.

And with the same object, the opinions of the witnesses Roberts and Smith, founded, as they said, on what they represented to be the manner and conversation of the accused, and also on what the first said he had heard from another, that the accused would fail his Commander-in-Chief.

In the words of the Judge Advocate, this evidence was produced to show the *animus* of the accused toward his chief, and in that aspect was admitted by the Court. The accused respectfully maintains, first, that if evidence of that description for such a purpose be admissable, as he concedes it is, it is equally admissable, and is his right, to show by his conduct just before, at and after he came under the command of Gen. Pope, by what he did, and what he said, orally or in writing, that the asserted purpose, the alleged *animus*, is wholly untrue; but that, on the contrary, his real purpose, his real *animus*, from the first to the last, was to do his whole duty to the utmost of his ability, and render the General and his country all the aid in his power.

If the prosecution had contented itself with exhibiting the orders in the specifications which he is said to have disobeyed, and in giving evidence of the fact of disobedience, the accused is advised that, even then, the proof which the Court has ruled out should have been received. But when, not content with that course, it has attempted to prove his mental purpose—to fathom his mind to show that from personal grudge to his General, or other cause, he designedly disobeyed such orders, he is advised that the evidence rejected is clearly admissable.

The general rules of evidence are the same in Court-martials as in other Courts. They are based on principles of universal application, and which, as experience has demonstrated, are best calculated to ascertain the truth. One of these, as well settled as any known to the law, is, that where a mental intent with which an act is done is in issue, the act and declarations of the party a few days before, at, or a few days after the time when the intent is charged to have existed, bearing on such intent, may be given in evidence by either party. This is a familiar rule in cases among others of acts of alleged bankruptcy or insolvency, of change of residence and of many acts of alleged fraud. In the *first*, whether the act charged as an act of bankruptcy is one or not often depends on the interest with which it is done; and what the party did before or after is constantly admitted as legitimately illustrating the actual interest.

In the *second*, whether the man has changed his residence often also depends on intent. He may have removed to remain permanently or temporarily, and what he has done and said before and after removing is allowed to prove or disprove intent.

In the *third*, whether the fraud imputed was perpetrated or not often depends on intent. Unexplained, the mere act itself may appear criminal or innocent. It is the purpose which gives it its actual character, and this purpose may be shown by either party by acts and declarations of the person charged before and after the period of the impeached act. This principle, I am advised, is fully settled, not only in all the elementary writers on evidence, but by the Supreme Court of the United States, in, amongst other cases, that of Wood *vs.* United States, 16 Peters, 362. And it is respectfully hoped that the Court will, in further consideration, see the justice of the rule. Its justice is strikingly illustrated in this instance: the accused is charged with the dishonorable, traitorous purpose of having disregarded the orders of his chief, to gratify some supposed personal dissatisfaction with him, wholly reckless of its consequences to his country. He is charged with having caused the defeat of our arms, and hazarded the safety of the Capital. Under the same degrading impulse one of the witnesses has sworn, without objection from the Judge Advocate of the Court, that a deceased officer of chivalrous character and spotless patriotism had declared to him, before the date of either of the orders, that the accused would fail his chief. Another has stated, also, without objection, that his conduct and manner in his presence was such that he was satisfied that he was a traitor, and that nothing but the fear of human laws prevented his killing the accused on the spot. This evidence was offered and received to show his *animus*—his intent. Probably conscious of his innocence, and knowing the baseness of the calumny, he did not object to its introduction, being perfectly willing to let it all go for what it was worth.

But to deny him the right, after it is received by the Court, to meet it, by proving, what is wholly inconsistent with it, acts of duty about the same period, orders and messages having no possible purpose but a faithful discharge of duty, to his chief and his country, it is submitted as a violation of the rule of evidence, and is to deprive him of the very best and most persuasive proof that the nature of the accusation admits of.

To show that he was not a traitor, he desired to establish constant acts of duty immediately preceding and succeeding the acts which he is charged to have done traitorously. To show faithfulness to duty to his chief, he desires to prove, as the rejected evidence does, that to get to his command, and after he reached it, he did everything that diligence, zeal, ardor, and all the skill and ability which he possessed enabled him to do, to assist his chief in every possible way, and at every possible hazard, so as to render his campaign a successful one.

Your ruling puts this out of his power; and, respectfully protesting against it, he can do nothing further than to submit it to your more mature consideration.

(Signed) F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

In the Porter Court-martial to-day, Gen. MORELL corrected his evidence on Saturday by stating that the order of the 29th August, to attack the enemy, was not countermanded.

Col. RUGGLES, who was Gen. POPE'S Chief of Staff, further testified that he had no bias in favor of Gen. PORTER, but that on the contrary, from what he heard at Gen. POPE'S headquarters, he had an unfavorable opinion of Gen. PORTER. He had heard Gen. POPE say that he did not expect to receive much support from Gen. PORTER.

Brig.-Gen. GRIFFIN, of MORELL'S Division, PORTER'S Corp, followed, and testified to the movements of his command from Aug. 27 to Aug. 30. He corroborated the testimony of Gen. MORELL, given on Saturday. He stated that his men were almost broken down by the march from Barnett's Ford to Warrenton; that they could not move rapidly to Bristow Station, owing to the bad state of the roads, which hindered his artillery; that he was not authorized to move without artillery; that the road was particularly bad at Catlett's Station; that on his way to Manassas on the morning of the 29th he was ordered to Gainesville; that on his way to Gainesville he had to halt his command several times, owing to the appearance of the enemy; that immediately after Gen. MCDOWELL'S consultation with Gen. PORTER his command was ordered to move to the right, but were prevented, in consequence of meeting obstructions; that the general impression was that they were going to Gainesville to assist in the capture of JACKSON; that in his opinion it was impossible for Gen. PORTER on the 29th to have outflanked the enemy by a movement on the enemy's right; that to effect such a movement Gen. PORTER would have been obliged to get in the rear of Thoroughfare Gap; that the reason his command did not keep up with SYKES' was that he brought up the rear, and lost sight of the troops before him; that Gen. PORTER complained of receiving verbal orders from Gen. POPE through subordinate officers unknown to him; that Gen. PORTER said he had sent to POPE for written orders, and that in his opinion Gen. PORTER evinced his usual energy and anxiety to hurry his command forward to the battle-field.

The Tammany Conference, and Meeting of the General Committee.

Yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, the Conference, between Mozart and Tammany, took place at the last mentioned hostelry, when a proposition was made that a union should, and ought to take place between the two factions. Tammany feeling proud over her recent supposed achievements, undertook rather to *Poo poo!* Mozart, but like their namesake—the Musician, they blew a trumpet that brought the Boys. Hereupon the Fourth Ward appeared, and great was their prowess. They cheered and swore that MICKEY MCGINNESS should not go on the General Committee. A Samaritan said it was better to adjourn until 8 o'clock, which was accordingly done.

Upon the assembling of the full Committee there was much talk about the rights of this man and that being placed on the ticket. The bar-room, in the meantime, was lively. Men drank and fought; they plead and bled; all was excitement, and nothing remained to cool their ardor but the announcement of the names of those who had succeeded. When this was done all seemed to subside, and a general amnesty was proclaimed.

From what could be learned, BOOLE is in the ascendancy. Gen. GOFF only had *ten* votes for his party throughout. In the Twelfth Ward the Committee is supposed to be: J. M. Long, J. Dubois, T. J. Tappan, Ed. Jones, Hugh Crombie and Charles Boice.

The Inspectors were appointed, and the whole trap set for catching—Democrats.

Hundreds of the "unterrified" were in waiting, and oaths and imprecations cast upon devoted heads could only be measured by the bushel.

THE JAPANESE FUND.—The ex-members of the Metropolitan Police force, who were members during the visit of the Japanese Embassy, held a meeting at No. 228 Bleecker-street, last evening, and unanimously resolved to demand a proportionate share of the Japanese Fund. The matter will be laid before the Police Commissioners to-day.

[Advertisement.]

FURS, HATS AND PATRIOTISM.—The unfortunate cockney, who was compelled, by adverse fortune, to dine upon the smell issuing from the cook's shop, has no counterpart among us, we are glad to record. Yet we never pass KNOX'S store on a cold day without catching a gleam of warmth from his rich display of valuable Furs, which reminds us forcibly of the hungry man's novel experiment, and is strongly suggestive of a desire to purchase one of his elegant robes, in anticipation of our next sleigh-ride. KNOX has for a great many years paid especial attention to the branch of his extensive business devoted to the sale of Fancy Furs; and his stock, always kept up to a first-class standard, embraces every variety, so that a lady, however fastidious her taste may be, can gratify it by making selections therefrom. The same rule that guides Mr KNOX in selling his Hats to gentlemen is applied to the ladies. Notwithstanding the undoubted excellence and superiority of his Furs, his prices are uniformly moderate, and those of our fair readers who are deliberating as to where they shall purchase their new "set," and how much they will pay for it, should not fail to make an early call at KNOX'S store, to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. An inspection of the bargains he is now offering will greatly assist them in this purpose. Shopping for Furs is a favorite occupation with them, and we rather approve of it, provided in all cases they do not fail to compare KNOX'S Furs with those of any other leading dealers. Such a comparison must inevitably turn the scale in his favor; and the civility and courtesy exhibited by his salesmen render his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, the universal favorite with all ladies of refinement and taste. In this connection we are prompted to say a word relative to his Winter style of Hats for gentlemen, which we can, in all frankness and sincerity, pronounce the neatest and most stylish fabrics of the kind ever presented to the public. KNOX, like all other business men, finds excise taxes bearing heavily upon his business interests, yet, with the patriotic instincts of a good citizen, he submits gracefully to their imposition, in view of the important results that are to arise therefrom? If he is making less money, he finds consolation in the fact that he is assisting his country in her resolute efforts to maintain intact her nationality, and if that effort requires the contribution of his last dollar, he stands ready to give it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Queen of Beauty, the most exquisite little lady, the smallest ever known, being only 32 inches high, and yet beautiful, elegant and accomplished, has favored FREDRICKS & Co. with her Photographs, where her numerous friends can obtain her *carte de visite*.

[Advertisement.]

Miss LAVINIA WARREN has set for her photograph at APPLETON'S, FREDRICK'S and GURNEY'S, where her friends can obtain her *carte de visite* in various costumes.

[Advertisement.]

A MENTAL PORTRAIT.—A suitable holiday present, for lady or gentleman, would be a written description of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Sarah Maria, from Montego Bay, Jam.—Miss K. A. Hopkins.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 42 | Moon sets..... 2 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 3 40 | Gov. Island, 4 29 | Hell Gate..., 5 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Ships Wm. Chamberlain, Carver, New-Orleans, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Chadsworth, Campbell, London, J. B. Sardy.

Barks Volunteer, (Br.,) Clark, Queenstown, John Jackson; Topeka, Lundberg, Havana, T. D. Phillips; Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Lundberg, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Pallas, (Norw.,) Chastenas, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Venus, (Dutch,) Hayu, Curacoa, Jos. Foulkes Son.

Brigs Lilly Dale, (Br.,) St. Jago de Cuba, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lucy Darling, Southwick, Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Althea, (Br.,) Messenger, Tampico, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Ira Thompson, Zara, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Monterey, Craig, Delaware City; Citizen, Lowry, New-Orleans; J. R. McFee, Townsend, Chicotesgue, Morse, Moreau & Parker; War Eagle, Seeley, Minitilian, Metcalf & Duncan; Sarah & Julia, Gillis, Washington, R. P. Buck & Co.; D. B. Baylis, Jayne, St. Croix, P. Hanford; Newport, Nurner, Berlin, Md., master; Reindeer, Norton, Alexandria, H. S. Rackett; Olive Hayward, Hutchinson, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton; Sea Lark, French, Chincoteague, A. C. Haven; Enterprise, Wheatton, Chincoteague, A. C. Haven; E. Bement, Decker, Deal's island.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. On the 28t inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., passed a large ship ashore on Cobb's island; she has half ports, double topsail yards, three royal yards across, lower masts painted white, with black mastheads, and all other spars painted black; she lies head off the beach with a list to port; she apparently was making no water. (Cobb's Island is between Smith and Hogg Islands.)

Steamer Parkersburg, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Bristol, Eng., 39 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Dec. 25, lat. 36, lon. 68, passed a bark bound east, showing a blue signal with letter B in it. Dec. 3, Jewett Cousins, a seaman, of Rockland, Me., fell from the jibboom overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Admiral, Bliffens, Havre Nov. 12, with mdse. and 120 passengers to S. M. Fox & Bro. Has had heavy westerly weather, started cutwater, broke chain bolts, back stays, &c., sprung mizzen mast, stove boat and lost sails.

Ship St. George, (of New-Bedford,) Cleveland, Buenos Ayres Nov. 5, left the river 6th, with hides and wool to George Savery.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Nov. 18, with mdse. and 259 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship H. V. Baxter, (of Bath, Me.,) Owen, Leghorn 55 ds. and from Gibraltar 45 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Gen. McClellan, (of Thomaston,) Liverpool 39 ds., with salt and coal to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Charlotte Stringer, (Norw.,) Salmiesen, Dublin 62 ds., in ballast to Holmes & Co.

Bark Therese, (Brem.,) Hohorst, Bremen 51 ds., with mdse. and 78 passengers to Hermann Koop. Dec. 21, lat. 35 30, lon. 66, passed a propeller under canvass steering E., supposed to be a privateer.

Bark Ann Augusta, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dickery, Belfast 60 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Star King, (of Boston,) Smith, Lisbon 35 ds., in ballast to L. Nickerson.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Foster, Liverpool 46 ds., H. D. Brookman & Co. Has had continual westerly gales.

Bark Annie M. Kelly, (new, of Pembroke, Me., 868 tons,) Bradford, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Bark Sicilian, (Br., of Liverpool,) Leonard, Gloucester, (Eng.) 58 ds., with coal to Arkel, Hunt & Co. Had heavy westerly weather the entire passage.

Brig Alice Maude, (of Eastport,) Edgett, Arroyo, P. R., Dec. 11, Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 16, with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels at Arroyo.

Brig Jessie Rhymas, (of Camden,) Pendleton, Havana Dec. 13, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Brill, (Br., of Prince Williams,) Cromwell, Plymouth, Eng., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig S. G. Archbald, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) Jaomel Nov. 27, with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig State of Maine, (of Machias,) Cates, Marseilles Nov. 9, Gibraltar 17th, with mdse. Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Clio, (Br. of P. E. I.,) McLennon, Charlottestown 10 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, Montego Bay, Jam., 22 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. & T. Pearsall. Had heavy northeast winds the entire passage. Dec. 21, lat. 31 15, lon. 71 08, had a heavy northeast gale, lost jibboom, split sails, &c.

Schr. Mary Porter, (of Perth Amboy,) Freethey, Oporto 41 ds., in ballast to Charles Keen, of Perth Amboy. Has had light weather and calms most of the passage; she brings to this port the crew of the bark Addison Childs, wrecked on Oporto Bar.

Schr. Aread, (Hol.,) Goosen, Rotterdam 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. H. A. Weeks, Ketchum, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. White Sea, Jones, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Clemens, Lingan, C. B., 35 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, Martin, Annapolis 6 ds., with ship timber.

WIND—This morning, from S. W., light.

Sailed.

Ship F. B. Cutting, Princess Royal, (Br.)

Barks Mary Louisa, (Br.,) Magnolia.

Brigs Young America, Fannie Lincoln.

Schrs. Estelle, A. H. Manchester, Clara Searsville, H. Brewster, Alitia, John G. Ferris, B. Butler, Amelia McLain, D. C. Chamberlain.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28—Arr. schrs. Oriental, (Br.,) Lockhart, Elizabethport for St. John, N. B.; Ann Elizabeth, Johnson, Providence for New-York; Grierson, Harding, Providence for Holmes' Hole; Catharine Beels, Flowers, New-York for Belfast, Me.

Dec. 28—Arr. schrs. L. S. Barnes, Rogers, Fall River for Barnstable; Idlewild, Foster, Boston for Tanger; Malabar, Westcott, Belfast for New-York; Junietta Patten, Parker, Bucksport for Georgetown, D. C.; Superior, Ewell, Boston for Fort Monroe; Isabel, Ashby, Chatham for Mystic; Sarah Frances, Thatcher, Providence for New-Bedford; R. T. Graham, Davis, Providence for New-York; Susan and Mary, Taylor, Elizabethport for Narragansett Pier; Sarah Jane, Gardner, from New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 29—Arr. ship Mary Bangs, Liverpool; bark Bay State, Sierra Leone; steamer Saxon, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Harriet—brig, of Portland, off Cape Florida steering N., Dec. 17.

Mary Potter—schr., of Perth Amboy, from Oporto for New-York, 25 days out, lat. 27, lon. 48 40, Dec. 13.

Sea Queen—whaling bark, of Westport, 60 ds. out, with 45 bbls. sperm on board, all well, lat. 26 10 S, lon. 31 20, Nov. 21.

Sonora—ship, of New-Bedford, from Penang for New-York, 156 ds. out, all well, lat. 32, lon. 74 15, Dec. 23.

Talulah—bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, lat. 30 5, lon. 74 47, Dec. 23.

Texas—bark, bound S, lat. 35 12, lon. 72 50, Dec. 23.

White Wing—bark, from St. Jago for Philadelphia, lat. 28, lon. 74 40, Dec. 20.

Fore